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GENERAL H.R.H ARTHUR W P. A.,

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN,

K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.,

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, RIFLE BRIGADE.

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THE

RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE

FOR 1896.

(SEVENTH YEAR.)

COMPILED AND EDITED

RY

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,

ASSISTED BY

MAJOR GEORGE COCKBURN,

RIFLE BRIGADE.

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1897.

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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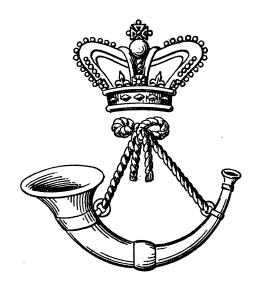
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Badge of the "Rifle Corps."

On its formation in 1800.

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The 2nd Battalion Detachment.
Special Service Corps. Marching into Kumasi.

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A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF

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Riffe Grigade Calendar, 1897.

Compiled by Lieut.=Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY. 1 F 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before New Orleans. 1874.— 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle. 2 S 1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at Shubkudder (Mohmund Expedition), 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle. 3 **S** 1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly. 4 M 1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship Megæra on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching). 5 Tu 1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino. W 1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Lucknow. 7 Tн 1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near Alla-HABAD. 8 F 1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 94 R. wdd. \mathbf{S} 9 1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO. 1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854. 10 5 -1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape. 11 M 1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed. 12 Tu 1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked, 1814.-4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside Ant-13 W WERP. French driven into Antwerp. 14 TH 1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian 15 F Mutiny).

JANUARY.

	TANUAKI.
16 S	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Maldonado, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—Battle of Corunna; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed, (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.)
17 🕱	1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of Abu Klea, Soudan.
18 M	1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
19 Τσ	1812.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of El Gubar, Soudan.
20 W	1807.—Sortie from Monte Video repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 Тн	1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
22 F	1862.—Title of "The Prince Consort's Own" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. The Queen.
23 S	1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. <i>Malabar</i> , having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th.
24 🕱	1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
25 M	1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
26 Tu	1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
27 W	1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, Burma.
28 Тн	1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
29 F	1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
30 S	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
31 🕱	1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of Amoaful, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
1	

	FEBRUARY.
1 M	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Donk, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.— 2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
2 Tu	1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of Merkem; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 W	1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of Monte Video; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
4 Тн	1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Ordahsu, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 F	1874.—2nd Bn. at Coomassie.
6 S	1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie
7 🕱	1814.—French sortie from Antwerp repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
8 M	1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
9 Tu	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at Sidha Ghar, Indian Mutiny.
10 W	1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of Fort Boyer, Mobile Expedition.
11 Тн	1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the Fish River (1st Kaffir War).
12 F	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain.
13 S	18602nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
14 🕱	1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

	FEBRUARY.
15 M	1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
16 Tv	1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
17 W	1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive; commencement of Campaign.
18 Тн	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras.
19 F	1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
20 S	1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
21 🕱	1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
22 M	1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta.
23 Τυ	1854.—2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea.
24 W	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLENEUVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
25 Тн	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
26 F	1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
27 S	1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—Battle of Orthez; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 🕦	1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. St. George (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen.

MARCH.

	MARCH.
1 M	1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
2 Tu	1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
3 W	1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer.
4 Тн	1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
5 F	1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 R. killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6 S	1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
7 S	1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8 M	1811.—French dislodged from Palalvo, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9 T v	1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.— 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10 W	1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
11 Тн	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at Pombal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
12 F	1811.—Combat of the Redinha ; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13 S	1801.—Battle of Mandora, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14 🕱	1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
15 M	1811.—Combat at Fonze de Aronce; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).

MARCH.

16 Tu	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Supres, Indian Mutiny.
17 W	1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of Badajoz. 1874. —2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
18 Тн	1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19 F	1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
20 S	1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21 🕱	1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
22 M	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
23 Tv	1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
24 W	1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
25 Тн	1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
26 F	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 S	1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from Tournefeuille; a few R. wdd.
28 S	1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from Freixadas; Lieut. and Adjt. James Stewart killed.
29 M	1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
30 Tv	1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship Megæra (2nd Kaffir War).
31 W	1811.—Siege of Badajoz: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

	AT KIL
1 Тн	1800.—First Parade of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed SECOND time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 F	1801.—Battle of Copenhagen. LtCol. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adjt. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 S	1811.—Action near Sabugal; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present; Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 🕱	1815.—5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (Burma.)
5 M	1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
6 Tv	1812.—Storming of Badajoz; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 W	1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (Burma).
8 Тн	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli.
9 F	1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 S	1814.—Battle of Toulouse; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
12 M	1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at Akouma, Indian Mutiny.
13 Tu	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Baree, Indian Mutiny.
14 W	1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
15 Тн	1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

	APRIL.			
16 F	Good Friday. 1814 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.			
17 S	1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Colin-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.			
18 %	Easter Sunday. 1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Colin- Chief, vice Lord Seaton.			
19 M	Bank Holiday. 1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.			
20 Τυ	1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Riffe-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.			
21 W	1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipolli.			
22 Тн	1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the U.C. for gallantry on this occasion.			
23 F	1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near Gallegos; French repulsed.			
24 S	1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.			
25 S	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the Gogra Jungle.			
26 M	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.			
27 Τυ	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815. —6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).			
28 W	1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.			
29 Тн	1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on Mundel's Krantz (2nd Kaffir War), 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.			
30 F	1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.			

		MAY.
1 8	S	1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
2 9	5	1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at Fuentes d'Onor; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 1	M.	1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
4.	Tυ	1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
5	W	1811.—Battle of Fuentes D'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 '	Тн	1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7]	F	1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
8 8	s	1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli.
9 9	ಶ	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near Nuggur, Indian Mutiny.
10	M	1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, Waziriland.
11 '	${f T}{f \sigma}$	1811.—Sortie from Badajoz. 1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal.
12	w	1811.—Skirmish near Espeja; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 '	Тн	1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Nuggur.
14	F	1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels.
15 8	S	1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

	. MAY.			
16 5	1852.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."			
17 M	1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the Waterkloof (2nd Kaffir War).			
18 Tv	1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).			
19 W	1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.			
20 Тн	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.			
21 F	1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.			
22 S	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.— Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Gowlowlee.			
23 🕱	1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.			
24 M	1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.			
25 Tu	1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.			
26 W	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.			
27 Тн	1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."			
28 F	1852.—1st Bn. engaged at Ingilby's FARM (2nd Kaffir War).			
29 S	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Colin-Chief.			
30 S	1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.			
31 M	1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.			

JUNE.		
1 Tu	1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny (formed 5th April, 1858).	
2 ·W	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.	
3 Тн	1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.— 2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.	
4 F	1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. Apollo, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.	
5 S	1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.	
6 S	Tabit Sunday. 1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"!	
7 M	Bank Holiday. 1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near Monte Video; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.— Attack and capture of the Quarries, Sebastopol.	
8 T u	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.— 2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.	
9 W	1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.	
10 Тн	1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.	
11 F	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.	
12 S	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.	
13 🕦	1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 R. wdd.	
14 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (vide 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.	
15 Τυ	1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.	

JUNE.		
16 W	1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 R. killed, 3 officers and 51 R. wounded.	
17 Тн	1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.	
18 F	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.	
19 S	1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.	
20 🕦	Accession Day. 1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.	
21 M	1813.—Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.	
22 Tv	1815.—Napoleon I, abdicated. Allies marching on Paris.	
23 W	1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at Echarri- Aranez; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.	
24 Тн	1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the last gun of the French army.	
25 F	1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.	
26 S	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the V.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cuning-hame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, Mac-Gregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.	
27 🕦	1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.	
28 M	Coronation Day. 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—1st Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen.	
29 Tu	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad.	
30 W	1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.	

JULY.

1 Тн	1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
2 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
3 S	1809.—The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "The Light Brigade," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
4 🕱	1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near Buenos Ayres. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.— 1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
5 M	1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6 Τ υ	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7 W	1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The first man to enter was Lieut. and Adjt. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The first corps to enter was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
8 Тн	1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
9 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
10 S	1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend
11 🕱	1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 R. killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wdd.).
12 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris.
13 Τυ	1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.— 1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
14 W	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.
15 Тн	1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of Santa Barbara.
1	

JULY.

16 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland).
17 S	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War,
18 🕱	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
19 M	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
20 Tv	1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
21 W	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep above Salamanca.
22 Тн	1812.—Battle of Salamanca. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23 F	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
24 S	1810.—Combat of the Coa; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1852. —1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.
25 🕱	1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
26 M	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
27 To	1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 W	1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of Talavera; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
29 Тн	1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
30 F	1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31 S	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near Flushing; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1 🕱	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.— 8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of Janci, Spain.
2 M	Bank Holiday. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAB, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Colin-Chief, died.
3 Tv	1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near Flushing. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Colin-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 R. wdd.
4 W	1810.—"The Light Division" formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
5 Тн	1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6 F	1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
7 S	1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
8 🕏	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
9 M	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
10 Τυ	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
11 W	1809.—Flushing surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 Тн	1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
13 F	1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into Madrid.
14 S	1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
15 🕦	1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; first affair in the Peninsular War; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
16 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

AUGUST.

AUGUSI.	
17 Tu	1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside Copenhagen; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. 1808.—Battle of Roleia; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 W	1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
19 Тн	1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 F	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Sultanpore, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
21 S	1808.—Battle of Vimiera; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded.
22 🕱	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Sultanpore on the Goomtee. 1880.— 1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. Jumna for India.
23 M	1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
24 Τυ	1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside Copenhagen. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of San Lucar et Mayor. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
25 W	Regimental Birtboay. 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; LieutCol. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
26 Тн	1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
27 F	1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at Seville. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
28 S	1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
29 🕱	1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Kioge, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell." (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of Boem Platz. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 M	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
31 Tv	1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—Storming of San Sebastian; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.	
1 W	1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2 Тн	1841.—2nd Bn. formed into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" companies.
3 F	1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
4 S	1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
5 🕱	1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
6 M	1809.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
7 Tu	1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen. 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
8 W	1855.—Final Attack on Sebastopol; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9 Тн	1855.—Sebastopol entered by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
10 F	1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
12 🕱	1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, en route for Spain.
13 M	1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
14 Τυ	1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from Walcheren Expedition, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
15 W	1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.	
16 Тн	1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
17 F	1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
18 S	1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at Alcala DE LAS GAZULES. 1814. —5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 🕱	1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at Bulganak, Crimea.
20 M	1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 Τσ	1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera.
22 W	1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field- Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
23 Тн	1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel- in-Chief.
24 F	1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
25 S	1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855. —1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
26 S	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
27 M	1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
28 Tu	1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
29 W	Michaelmas Day. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
30 Тн	1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to LieutColonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.		
1	F	1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
2	S	1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege.
3	Ħ	1810.—Retreat on Torres Vedras, Light Division formed rearguard at Pombal.
4	M	1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
5	$\mathbf{T} \mathbf{v}$	1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
6	W	1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
7	Тн	1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8	F	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858. —Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at Jamo, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9	s	1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia.
10	೫	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Alemquer. Reached the lines of Torres Vedras at Arriuda.
11	M	1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
12	$T_{\mathbb{U}}$	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans 1854. —Pte. Wheatley won the U.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
13	W	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
14	Тн	 1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854. —2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
15	\mathbf{F}	1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.	
16 S	1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
17 🕱	1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
18 M	1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 Τυ	1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
20 W	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny).
21 Тн	1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn.at assault and capture of Fort Birwan; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of Khooath Khas.
22 F	1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
23 S	1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh, Indian Mutiny.
24 S	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
25 M	1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 Tv	1805.—1st Bn. entered Bremen. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine.
27 W	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
28 Тн	1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree.
29 F	1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at Aranjuez; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
30 S	1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 🕱	1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.	
1 M	1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol.
2 Tv	1857Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
3 W	1806.—5 Cos. 1st. Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
4 Тн	1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
5 F	1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost BtMajor Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 S	1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
7 %	1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 M	1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
9 Tv	1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE.
10 W	1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 Тн	1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. Simoom at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
12 F	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
13 S	1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807. —5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.— 2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
14 🕱	1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 M	1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.	
16 Τσ	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
17 W	1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874. —2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
18 Тн	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 F	1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 S	1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 🕱	1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
22 M	1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini- Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
23 Tu	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at Argangues; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 W	1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
25 Тн	1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign.
26 F	1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
27 S	1857.—7 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the Gwalion Contingent. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 482 miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 🕦	1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; LieutCol. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
29 M	1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at Cawnpore; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on Jowaki Expedition.
3 0 Tu	1839.—Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Brunswick rifles.

DECEMBER.	
1 W	1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
2 Тн	1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3 F	1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
4 S	1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
5 S	1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
6 M	1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858. —2nd Bn. engaged at Byram Ghat. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
7 Tv	1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
8 W	1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
9 Тн	1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.— 1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
10 F	1813.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at Shahgurh. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra.
12 🕱	1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
13 M	1813.—Skirmish at Bassussari, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (Burma).
14 Tu	1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in- Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burma).
15 W	1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

DECEMBER.	
16 Тн	1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign).
17 F	1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom.
18 S	1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign.
19 🕦	1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
20 M	1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera) at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 R. killed.
21 Tu	1845.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
22 W	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 Тн	1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
24 F	1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition.
25 S	Cbristmas Day. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "Ninety-Fifth." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
26 S	1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at Castro Pipa. 1858—2nd Bn. engaged at Churdah; captured 5 guns.
27 M	Bank Holiday. 1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
2 8 T v	1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
29 W	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
30 Тн	1877.—4th Bn. arrived at Bori Pass, Jowaki; forced it next day.
31 F	1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French, repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.— 1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

NOTE.

[The following reprint of Colonel Coote Manningham's Lectures to the 95th Rifles at Shorncliffe, in 1803, has been given in compliance with an often expressed desire to that effect on the part of many Riflemen. The original book is very scarce, as is evidenced by the fact that during the last seven years I have advertised in vain for a copy. In order to give the accompanying reprint to the readers of the Chronicle, it was, therefore, necessary to have the volume in the British Museum copied in manuscript.

Sir William Cope, in recording the assembly of the ten Companies of the Rifles at Shorncliffe in 1803, says: "Here they formed part of that Camp of Instruction under Sir John Moore, the marvellous results of which have been so truly and eloquently described by Sir William Napier; and here they first met and were brigaded with their compeers, the 43rd and 52nd, in united action with whom, as the Light Division in the Peninsula, so many of their laurels were won. During the time the Regiment was encamped at Shorncliffe, Colonel Manningham, carrying out the intention of his own standing orders, delivered a course of Lectures on the duties of Riflemen on active service, which he published."

It will be remarked that our worthy Founder uses the term "Lance-Corporal" in place of the, to us, more orthodox one of "Acting-Corporal;" he also alludes to the employment of "Chosen men;" an appointment which existed in the Regiment up to last year, and which, although temporarily permitted to lapse, will doubtless be resuscitated, when any real work has to be done.

The attention of the rising generation of Riflemen is directed to the great stress he lays upon every Rifle Officer being provided with, and able to use, a map of a country, a compass and a "spying glass"!

Although certain portions of the Lectures may be considered by some to be a little "out of date," it is interesting to note how eminently practical Colonel Coote Manningham was, both in his views and in his instructions to his officers, and also how little the general principles of war have been affected by modern improvements in weapons.—Ed.]

MILITARY LECTURES

DELIVERED TO

THE OFFICERS

OF

THE 95TH (RIFLE) REGIMENT

ΔT

SHORN-CLIFF BARRACKS, KENT

DURING

THE SPRING OF 1803.

By COOTE MANNINGHAM

Colonel of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment

London

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MILITARY LECTURES.

LECTURE I.

LIGHT TROOPS are, as it were, a light or beacon for the General, which should constantly inform him of the situation, the movements, and nature of the enemy's designs; it is upon the exactness and intelligence of what they report that he is enabled to regulate the time and manner of executing his own enterprizes. The officer who is deprived of this support, whether it be for want of sufficient numbers, or their want of expertness in this particular branch of the Military Art, being soon circumvented, ignorant of what his enemy is preparing to execute, his views on every occasion anticipated, and arriving constantly too late to prevent some mischief, will experience daily losses, checks without end, and such disheartening circumstances as may lead eventually to a general defeat.

The safety of an army, the justness of those measures which have so direct an influence upon success, depend frequently on the vigilance, the expertness, and the superiority of the light troops compared with those of the enemy. The chief merit of this part of the military profession is not founded upon the old and practised stratagems of a partisan only, as some may think, it is requisite to add to them an exact

method and reflections that are intimately connected with the grand operations of war.

Every officer of light troops should know how to occupy a post, how to keep it, to support it, or to retire from it when requisite. He should be well acquainted with the means and precautions necessary, to secure himself upon all marches, how to penetrate the enemy's chain of sentries, to reconnoitre his position, his force, and his movements, the circumstances which favour an attack on those places he may occupy, as well as such as are unfavourable to himself when attacking.

Of Advanced Guards in Advanced Post.

THE environs of an advanced guard, or post, are to be reconnoitred most exactly, and cleared, in order that everything near it may be distinctly seen, as well as whatever may approach it from the enemy.

To determine the extent of the chain of sentries which is to be established for the security of the post, every approach must be thoroughly known, and such as are most favourable for a *look out* are to be occupied.

It is behind this chain that small parties are to be placed as supports to the sentries, and the principal guard in the rear of these again, with which everything in front must have free communication. The respective distances of these latter must be determined by the nature of the country, as well as the proximity of the enemy; if the country is hilly the sentries should be posted upon the summit of the heights, and if single trees are to be met with, they may be made use of both as a protection, and affording concealment from the enemy, and by getting up into them other advantages

may be obtained. It is doubtless an object to see without being seen, but one should not sacrifice to this advantage the more consequential point of seeing a great way off; at the same time one must carefully avoid exposing the sentries and small detachments too much, by posting them near covered places through which the enemy may glide unperceived.

It is a general rule that the sentries of the chain should be able to see one another, and that no valley nor bottom, no hollow road, nor ravine, should be between them which they may not be able to overlook. In short it should be impossible to approach the chain still less to pass through it, without being stopped by them.

The sentries of the chain towards the enemy (indeed riflemen in general when advanced as sentries), should be double, that in case of necessity one of the sentries may advance towards those who approach, or may go to the lesser detachments, or grand guard, to give intelligence of what is passing in front, without unfurnishing the line of those that are upon the look out.

In other situations single sentries may suffice. If a guard is placed near a village, it should post itself in front behind the enclosures that cover it, but in such a manner as not to lose sight of, or its communication with the small detachments, and so as to be able either to march to their support, or to withdraw them without difficulty: such a disposition should be afterwards made of the passes and communications as to facilitate a retreat through the village and its environs.

As it often happens that posts which are advanced far in front, or on the wings of an army, are obliged to protect their own flanks, as well as their rear, and that in such cases the principal post cannot see from the same point all its smaller detachments, running sentries must be employed to keep up the communication to enable one also to visit such posts, or to carry intelligence of what the enemy are doing, without incurring the risk of being cut off.

Care should be taken that no ravine nor impassable valley is between the principal post and the lesser ones, both should be either on the one side of it or on the other.

During the day as soon as an officer has taken possession of an advanced post and has reconnoitred the environs, and made such dispositions as the first appearance of the ground and the rules of the service require, if he is not acquainted with the country where he is posted he must procure an inhabitant from the nearest houses; he must next take his map of the country, which he should never be without, and interrogate the man who has been brought to him respecting the names of the villages, the farms, and the houses in the neighbourhood; he will observe the roads and paths which lead to it, whether adapted for large or small carriages, from whence too he may judge if they are practicable for heavy artillery; whether the roads are crossed by rivers or rivulets, if bridges be of stone or of wood, if there be any ponds, morasses, dykes, ditches, or other obstructions, if woods in the neighbourhood, and whether timber woods or copses. If he should find that these sort of difficulties exist, he must correct his first disposition according to the further knowledge he may have acquired: he will reconnoitre in person every spot immediately near his post, will sound the fords and morasses, examine the passages, their depth and the state of the bridges, and he will post his sentries at the approaches, that the enemy may not make use of them to surprise him.

If he meets with a wooden bridge, the planks may be removed, and carried to the rear, but so that detachments and patroles may bring them forward and make use of them when necessary: stone bridges which one either would not wish, or is unable to destroy, may be blocked up with whatever is most convenient, a loaded cart, or waggon with the wheels taken off for example, palisades, abatis, &c.

The commandant of the post, or detachment, will commit to writing all the intelligence he may be able to procure, and will remark either upon his map or separately, his observations upon the ground, as well as other circumstances, in order either to report to any superior officer who may require such information when visiting his post, or to communicate to the officer who relieves him.

If the inhabitant who has been brought to him does not appear to be sufficiently intelligent, he must endeavour to procure one who is more so; it is to be observed too, that there is a way of asking questions, by which very important intelligence may be procured even without the observation of the person who gives it. The commanding officer will then send out his patroles, he will inform them of all he has seen and heard enjoining them, at the same time, to examine minutely what is in front, every circumstance appertaining to which he may not have been enabled to judge of, and to make him an exact report thereupon.

Should the case require it, should danger be apprehended upon either flank, or if the country in front of the sentries is such that they can only see a small distance in front, small patroles of three or four men

should be pushed forward without loss of time, and comrades should be selected for these occasions as relying more upon each other.

The officer commanding will visit his sentries, will instruct and interrogate them upon what they have to do, and to observe, and learn whether they have received the countersign or watchword; towards evening he will explain to the officers and non-commissioned officers the manner in which they are to go their rounds, and send out their patroles during the night and he will take care if possible to distribute them on such parts of the ground, as each of them shall have visited during the day.

The commanding-officer will carefully examine all persons coming towards his post, whether peasants or travellers, he will learn from them whither they are going, or what their business may be in camp, or elsewhere; he will endeavour to find out whether they can give any intelligence of the enemy, or of the places or positions he occupies, and according to the instructions he may have received upon this head he will either suffer them to pass, or cause them to be conducted to the general or staff officer: he will observe the same rule towards the people who bring provisions into the camp, and if he is ordered not to let them pass he will send them back with mildness and good humour, and without suffering the smallest injury to be offered them; in conducting himself in this manner an officer frequently learns from the people of the country who pass and repass, many circumstances of which advantage may be taken; but it must likewise be recollected that the enemy send people to the camp also for the purpose of gaining intelligence.

If an advanced guard, or advanced post, be placed near the camp of the enemy so that his movements may

be observed from it, the officer will go to his front sentries, to examine with attention every thing that passes, to execute which he ought to be provided with a spying-glass, an instrument no officer of light troops should ever be without: he will observe by means of it if any troops arrive in camp, of what description they are, if any troops march out of camp, and what route they take. The enemy frequently detach corps either from the second line, or from the reserve, without striking their tents, in order to conceal their march; but it is at the point of day more particularly that these things must be carefully examined, in order to ascertain whether the enemy have made any changes in their camp, and even should the tents of some of the battalions that have marched remain upon the ground, it will be very easy by means of a good spying-glass, to discover whether the men have left them either in the line they occupied, or in the streets of the camp.

As soon as the sentries perceive any party or detachment approaching, one of them will advance some paces, and if it is the enemy he will fire upon them; the principal guard must be informed of the circumstance, and the small detachments must advance to support the sentries; during the day this shot is of use to put the several posts and sentries upon their guard. It is difficult to lay down fixed rules for the distance that the detachments should be from the principal or grand guard, and these again from the sentries: the nature of the country, the vicinity of the enemy, and the range of the rifle are all to be taken into consideration.

The officer commanding the grand guard will take care to keep up a communication with the neighbouring guards, whether of cavalry or infantry, and the commanding officers of these guards will inform one another reciprocally of all they may see or learn.

The officer being apprized by his sentries, and by the movement of his smaller detachments, will take a party of his men with him, and will go and observe what passes, and according to the nature of the intelligence he will report without loss of time, to the general; or if the circumstance is unconfirmed he will wait until he has ascertained, in person, what is going forward; it will then rest with the general either to send a reinforcement, or such orders as he may judge necessary.

The enemy's generals will frequently advance under cover of an escort, even up to the heights where the sentries are posted, to reconnoitre; as soon as the officer commanding the advance guard is informed thereof he will draw near, and when he sees several persons advancing under an escort with the intention of driving in his sentries, will take possession of the height (reporting to his superior officer), and in the mean time he will do all that is possible to defend it, and prevent the enemy from making the reconnissance he is endeavouring to effect.

The guards will not suffer either the trumpeters or drummers of the enemy to approach their post, it is customary for those that have messages to deliver to sound a parley, when one of the sentries will advance to the trumpeter or drummer and whoever accompanies him, and he will oblige them to face outwards towards the place they came from in order that they may not be able to see what in all probability they may have been sent for the purpose of doing; the sentry will acquaint the officer commanding the advance guard without loss of time, who will repair in person to the sentries, or will send a non-commissioned officer to receive any letter or message these people may be charged with, to

whom a receipt must be given, and themselves obliged to depart immediately, and not suffered either to advance or to stop nigh at hand. The letters and packets will be sent to the general, but if they are bearers of any particular messages, or negociations, the messengers must be blindfolded, they will be conducted in this state to the grand guard, where they will be more strictly examined with respect to the particular object of their mission; the superior officer must be reported to, and his orders asked, either to send the messengers back, or to conduct them to his quarters.

The same form must be observed towards deserters from the enemy, care being taken first of all to disarm them, and that they neither sell their horses, nor appointments, before they have been taken to the general or to his staff.

The advance guard will suffer no one to pass their bounds without first examining him, and if it is a private, they must stop him and report the circumstance to their superior officer.

If a general officer should require the officer of the advance guard to protect him while he is reconnoitring the enemy, the officer will have his sentries on their ground, and will form an advance guard with everything that can be spared, and furnish patroles for the general's flanks, that his march may be made in safety; he will also detach parties, on his own flanks, to cover his own movement, as well as to inform him of what the enemy are doing. The flankers must be ordered to keep their eyes constantly fixed on the enemy, so that nothing may approach to disturb the general whilst he is reconnoitring. As soon as the general has returned within the line of sentries, and has reached his camp, the officer may also return to his post.

Whenever the sentries of several advanced guards are posted so as to form one cordon, or chain, the same attentions become common to and are to be observed by the sentries of the different posts, who are contiguous to one another.

When it is time to retire to the ground that is to be occupied during the night, the officer must withdraw his sentries, his small detachments serving as a rear-guard; in making this retrograde movement he will halt more or less according to circumstances, or according to the distance he may have to pass; and if there are any posts or parties either to his right or left, he will take care to observe their motions, so to retire at the same time as they do.

The grand guards of the army usually retire to their posts appointed for the night at sunset, but the advance guards, that must always be near the enemy, should endeavour to conceal the knowledge of their position for the night from him, and should not retire until night fall when their motions can be no longer observed.

The post for the night will be fixed according to circumstances at 400, 500 or 600 paces in the rear of the day-posts; and when the advanced guard is placed very near the enemy, one must not go from post to post in a direct line, but by making a detour, which may deceive the enemy who might observe any movement of the other kind.

I must here repeat what I before observed, namely that reports of officers serving in the light troops (but particularly in a rifle corps) are to assist their superior officer, whether it be by giving him intelligence of the enemy, of his position and movements, of the features and resources of a country, of the strength and nature of ground or other matters, and that so considered it embraces more than the profession of a mere partisan.

LECTURE II.

Precautions to be taken by Advanced Guards during the Night.

During the night the sentries leave the heights and take post on the reverse of, and some way down the slopes, the summit of which serves them as a horizon, because it is easier to see from a low situation a high one during the night, than a low one from a height, and the person so observing is more concealed. The advanced sentries of course should be doubled at these times, and posted at such a distance from each other, that nothing should be able to pass between them without being heard.

If it should happen that an advanced guard is obliged to extend its sentries more than its strength can well bear, particularly in a hilly country, or in a country intersected with gorges and vallies, and if the night be dark and stormy, the sentries instead of remaining stationary must march alternately one towards the other to the right and left with the exception however of those who are posted in bottoms, and upon roads or passes, who will remain fixed, that nothing may pass during their absence; patroles should be constantly moving about, and the guard kept in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning; if the danger is great the greatest part of the guard must be kept under arms.

When the sentries are posted, and the small detachments as supports, the commanding officer will give to the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and to the patroles, their orders for the night, and the countersign.

The sentries are to be relieved every hour or every two hours according to circumstances. If during the night the sentries should hear anybody approaching, one of them will advance some paces, and if the noise continues he must cry, "Halt, who comes there?" Should they not halt, he will fire upon them; if otherwise he will ask for the countersign, and if no answer to this summons is given, he will fire, and retire quickly to his comrade.

Patroles must be sent out every hour, and sometimes oftener, in the front of the sentries, their force and number will be regulated by circumstances, and by the strength of the guard, they will advance with caution, and listen frequently if anything is to be heard; should they hear any extraordinary noise, one of the party must be sent back to the guard whilst the remainder endeavour to approach as near as possible, in order to ascertain the cause of it.

The patroles and sentries, if pressed by the enemy should not retire on the main post, but must if possible, make a detour that they may not bring a superior force upon the principal guard.

When time is to be gained, whether it be for the arrival of troops destined to support the advanced guard, to warn the army of the march and approach of the enemy, or to prevent a suprise, it is the duty of the advanced guard neither to suffer its retreat to be cut off, nor its flanks turned, but to retire slowly (and in succession if possible), yielding but little ground at a time, but keeping up a constant fire, and skirmishing, in order by this method to apprise the army of the enemy's movements.

If any detachments of troops from camp, or elsewhere, approach, they must be carefully examined before

they are suffered to pass. If the detachment has been absent several days, additional precaution must be observed.

If a man deserts from the advanced guard, the countersign must be changed, and the sentries acquainted therewith.

The officer may give some private signal or other to his guard, whereby they may recognize each other, a stroke on the pouch for example, or more.

When an officer receives an order, during the night to occupy an advanced post in a country where he has never been before, he must not trust to chance; he must procure a light from any neighbouring cottage, or by some other means, in order to consult his map, and consider whereabouts he is, and that he may well reconnoitre the place and its environs, following the instructions that were given in the first lecture.

He will send constant patroles on the road by which an enemy may approach him, and at daylight he will examine his position anew, and will take such further precautions, as the obscurity of the night may have caused him to omit.

The safety of a whole army frequently depends upon the activity and intelligence of an officer commanding an advanced guard, or a detachment sent either by day or by night, to reconnoitre the enemy.

An officer charged either to occupy or reconnoitre ground during the night should be extremely exact, and should well consider the danger to which his negligence might expose the army. If he is attacked in this situation, and so hard pressed as to be obliged to retire, he should recollect that it is his duty to retreat as slowly as possible, that the army may have time to receive the enemy in good order. One may judge at night whether

troops enter or depart from the enemy's camp, or even if the whole army is put in motion, by the clashing of arms on the march, by the noise of the carriages, and conductors of artillery, the cracking of whips, and neighing of horses. Should the noise continue but diminishing it is a sign that troops are going away or the army retiring; if the sound appears fixed, and fresh fires are lighted, it is a sign that more troops are arrived; if one hears the driving of pickets, it is a sign that there is cavalry amongst them; when fires go out by degrees it is a further proof that the enemy has left his camp: but these circumstances are not always to be regarded as positive proofs, because the enemy frequently leaves his light troops to keep up the fires though the enemy should have decamped.

It frequently happens that the army decamps leaving the advanced guard on their posts till daylight, to prevent the enemy from being acquainted with it; in this case the officer will take the greatest care that none of the enemy's patroles approach, to discover the march of the army, and he will send his own patroles in front of his sentries to prevent it.

Should the enemy at daylight discover that the army has marched, the officer commanding the advanced posts will cause them to retire by degrees, following the movement of the army or such orders as he shall have received, forming his rearguard under an officer or non-commissioned officer with the small detachments or supports; and he will use every possible precaution to cover the ground allotted to his guard during such retreat.

The commanding officer will look well if the enemy are following the army, what his force may be, and the different species of his troops, and he will communicate his observations to the superior officer commanding the rear guard of the column of the army.

When an officer receives intelligence that the army has decamped during the night, he must keep such intelligence to himself.

When the army decamps during the day the advance guard naturally becomes the rear guard to the army, and protects it. Instructions of course will be given according to circumstances, but an officer or non-commissioned officer, should be sent to warn the sentries, and supporting detachments, so that they may all retire, and march at the same time.

When an advanced guard is placed, either during the day or during the night in a hilly or close country, it must redouble its precautions that it is not surrounded, or its retreat cut off; should such circumstance however unavoidably happen, the officer must depend on his courage and his own resources, and must endeavour to effect his escape, and that of the detachment to the army.

In a woody country the chain must be established at the edge of the wood, occupying the most elevated points, and all the salient angles; the roads which lead to the enemy, the bottoms, and ravines must be guarded, so that nothing can pass through the cordon without being perceived by a sentry; these approaches as I before observed, must be occupied with fixed sentries, moving sentries may be made use of elsewhere, when a guard is weak.

One hundred and fifty paces in the rear, more or less, according to the thickness of the wood, the small detachments consisting of a corporal, or lance corporal, and four or six men or more according to circumstances, should be placed from distance to distance, as a support

to three, four, or five sentries; and if the small detachments cannot be so placed as to see the sentries, they should be able at any rate to hear them. These supports should be stationed as much as possible, upon the roads which lead towards the enemy, they must construct an abatis, without loss of time, to stop up the way, it is to be formed semi-circularly, and a small passage left at the flanks for the egress and entrance of the sentries and patroles. In the rear of this second line, and in the centre of the several small posts (and commanding the principal approach), the chief support or post must be placed, covered also by an abatis. When the advanced guard remains some days in these posts, a small terreplein of earth, fascines, and gabions, may be raised behind the abatis, with a parapet some feet in thickness, and the work should have the necessary elevation to see and fire beyond the abatis.

It is at all times to be observed that the patroles and moving sentries, indeed the riflemen in general, do not straggle too far, and that they expose themselves as little as possible in open ground.

An officer who is stationed at an advanced post should take every precaution to insure his retreat and if he is placed in a wood he should secure an entrance and a sortie by means of intersected ground, a succession of hedges, of houses, or of orchards. He may also make use of a river or rivulet to protect his movements, and in order to insure his retreat from being cut off, he should keep one or more small supports or parties upon his flanks that he may have timely notice of anything approaching his rear; but should a retreat not be able to be effected without crossing the open country the commanding officer must consult with the officer of the nearest cavalry post, and must retire under his protection.

When a detachment is placed in a village, the measures to be taken for its security must depend upon the shape of the village, its situation, its size, and the manner in which the houses are built.

If the village is built close, surrounded with hedges, and orchards without intervals and crossed by roads where different streets join, those leading to the enemy must first of all be blockaded; and on the same side, at the salient points of the hedges or orchards, sentries must be placed; they must be distributed in such a manner that the enemy may not be able to penetrate into the village by the enclosures without being seen.

A small support or post must be established in a house near the several barricades, and the sentry must take care that the people of the place do not remove the barricade when they enter or go out of the village; those who have anything to do on this side, viz., next the enemy, may be made to enter by the rear.

One frequently cannot well discover the approaches and environs of a village without placing the sentries beyond the hedges of the first enclosures, in which case they should not be detached more than 200 paces; and if the ground is open, without either hedges, gardens, or orchards to cover them, this space must be diminished proportioning it to the distance, that a sentry may be able to see what approaches him, but so that he may retire, in case of necessity, out of the reach of a coup de main from the enemy's hussars.

If the churchyard can be defended, if it commands the village, or the roads leading to the enemy, the principal post may be established there, and a sentry may be placed in the steeple to look out; some of the neighbouring houses must be selected near this place of arms where the people may repose themselves; the remainder of the detachment will occupy either the churchyard, or the house which has been selected where the last stand is to be made; the arms of those who are reposing will be kept at this post in readiness, and ranged in proper order. If the churchyard is not to be occupied with advantage, the officer must endeavour to take post, supporting himself by the church in some house covered with tiles, and he must make use of a hedge, a paling or garden wall from which he may fire upon the principal outlets.

This, it is to be observed, is the disposition of the moment; if the post is to be occupied for several days, its defences may easily be augmented by raising parapets behind the barricades, or constructing some redans appuied to the hedges and orchards, on the spots which command the country, and flank the contour of the village.

Care must be taken to open communications across the hedges and gardens, between the sentries placed in the chain surrounding the post, and between their supports, and the places for ingress and egress of the patroles; the officer must besides take all the precautions which have been pointed out before to secure himself by day and by night.

Churches form a means of defence in placing a row of palisades in a semicircular shape before the doors, and forming a scaffolding with boards of a sufficient height to fire from the windows; the steeple likewise may be occupied to advantage. It is to be remarked however that these sort of dispositions should only be made when the advanced posts are near enough to the army to be supported by it; those that are merely upon the look out, should never shut themselves up in such a manner as to preclude a retreat.

All villages are not equally calculated to keep or to be defended; there are some where the houses are so dispersed upon a large circumference, in a valley, or by the side of a rivulet; however the principal roads of the country generally unite near the church, it almost always happens that one would wish to take post near it. It is of consequence to occupy the principal approach in the best manner that time and circumstances will allow, and to place upon one's flanks as many sentries and supports, as may be necessary to prevent either a surprise or the post from being turned.

LECTURE III.

Of Patroling and Reconnoitring with Arms.

Patroles both by day and by night have only one object, viz., the safety of the post or detachment; the manner of patroling requires more or less precaution according to circumstances.

Day patroles are, in fact, small reconnoitring parties, though this species of reconnoitring may have a greater or lesser extent whether the safety of the post or detachment be in question, whether it be to ascertain the march of a body of troops, or finally, if the object is to procure intelligence of the enemy, or positive accounts of the situation of the places he occupies, and the manner in which his forces are disposed. This last species of reconnoitring is what requires the most conduct and intelligence. The number of patroles is always relative to the strength of the detachment employed.

If a non-commissioned officer is detached with four or six men to reconnoitre, or to precede the march of a more considerable detachment, he will send forward a man upon whom he can depend 100 or 150 paces in the direction which he proposes to march, another to the same distance to the side where there is reason to expect the enemy, and if he fears for both flanks he will observe the same precautions for them both.

It is better to remain with one or two men only, than to run the risk of being cut off or surprised.

The men who are so detached must be kept in sight as much as possible by the party from which they are sent out; when they disappear the detachment must halt, and if the flanker appears immediately afterwards, they will continue their march; the other flankers and detached men seeing that the party halts, must do the same and march again when they do. If the flanker who has disappeared, does not appear again speedily the commanding officer will send a man to know the reason If the weather is thick, the flankers and men advanced must not go so great a distance, and the greater the difficulty is of seeing one another respectively, the greater precaution must be observed. Although a shot fired now and then when one cannot see the whole party, might in some degree be of use, yet it is dangerous to do so when reconnoitring, the object being to make the least noise possible; and it is only when patroles are sent in front of a post, and are in safety, that this mode can be adopted.

It frequently happens however that under the cover of a fog one is enabled to push a patrole further than it would be possible if one ran the risk of being easily perceived; but to take advantage of a circumstance of this sort, requires both a very exact knowledge of the roads, and of the country.

If heights, woods, or villages present themselves on

the flanks of the line of march at more than 300 or 500 paces, the flankers must necessarily search them; they will approach the edge of the wood or village only, they will endeavour to discover if they are not occupied by some of the enemy's parties, but without examining their whole extent, which would require too much time, and would impede the march.

If a detachment passes through a wood, the men on the flanks must approach the party so as not to lose sight of it; the man detached in front, always keeping in view, must endeavour to search the thickets and bushes, and he must pay the minutest attention to all he sees and hears, if he meets with a height, he advances towards it with precaution, looking well round him, and if he sees no sign or trace of the enemy, he will continue his march, the detachment regulating its own movements upon his, and upon those of the flankers.

If an officer or non-commissioned officer is sent to reconnoitre with 12 or 14 men, or any other purpose, he must always detach two or four men (from one to two hundred paces) by way of an advanced guard and a man or two likewise on whichever flank he expects the enemy, and sometimes a man or two on each flank, who will observe the directions that have been before pointed out.

In passing through a wood or forest two men must also be left in the rear of the detachment at some distance, but so as to be able to see the main body of the party, and to be seen by them; this precaution is necessary, lest the enemy who might be concealed in the wood, should endeavour to surprise the party by the rear.

Where the country is flat and open the men sent in front may march by the side of one another, but should

they meet with a village, wood, or copse one of them will advance and search it, the second following him at a certain distance but without losing sight of him so that if by chance the first has passed the enemy without perceiving them, they may not escape the observation of the second.

If the two men advanced meet with a height they must not both of them ascend it at the same time; the first will mount it, observing all the precautions pointed out for discovering an enemy; should he see nothing he must halt till the other joins him, when they continue their route together as before. If the men advanced in front perceive the enemy without being seen by them, they will immediately fall back upon the detachment, but without firing, that the party may take a different route without being discovered; but to insure this, one should halt a few seconds in order to observe whether the enemy make any movement.

Should the men detached in front meet with the enemy, and also be perceived by them they give the signal by a shot, and immediately acquaint the commanding officer therewith, if they are not cut off; but in all cases they must fire before they surrender.

As these sort of detachments are not sent to engage the enemy, the officer commanding, on the first shot being fired, must make his disposition for a retreat; and without waiting for further intelligence, whether it be from those who have fired or those who have halted, he must gain ground to the rear, when the man who has fallen in with the enemy, if he is not taken, will come and report to the commanding officer all he has seen, who will take his measures according. Should the enemy come upon him with a very superior force, he will not wait to engage them, but will disperse his

detachment, pointing out to them a rendezvous or rallying point out of danger. These men so dispersed will endeavour to gain the woods or villages, which they know not to be occupied by the enemy, and which having been reconnoitred during the march will put them in safety. It is not supposed that the enemy would be imprudent enough to pursue them across these woods and villages, where perhaps the reserve may be in ambuscade, and under whose protection these men endeavour to make good their retreat.

This is what usually happens, and in this case if the enemy is too forward in the pursuit he finds himself surrounded. Should it happen during such a retreat that some of the men are made prisoners it is sufficient if only one escapes to inform the general or the officer who sent out the detachment, of the place and circumstances where they met the enemy.

If a small detachment is ordered to penetrate into a country that is known to be occupied by the enemy's troops, the commandant of the party should try to avoid the great roads and even the open paths, he must endeavour to glide where the ground permits, across thickets, through bottoms and hollows, where his detachment may be concealed; and he should not hesitate at making a considerable detour, his only object being to execute his orders.

If the commandant of the detachment meets with a height, he will himself ascend the eminence very cautiously, leaving his party at the bottom of it; he will look round if the enemy are to be seen, and, if all is safe he will pursue his route in silence, observing the precautions that have been laid down: if the expedition is made during the night he will conform to the rules I shall hereafter state. Any persons who are met by the

advanced guard, or by the patroles on the flank are to be conducted to the commandant of the detachment to be examined: and if they were going towards the enemy, he will give them in charge to one or two of his men, who will detain them as long as necessary, lest they should give intelligence of the march of the detachment. The officer who has been sent to reconnoitre the enemy by passing through circuitous ways, and obliged also to approach him through a suspicious country, ought particularly to avoid an engagement, unless constrained to it by the last necessity; should he perceive the enemy's patroles he must endeavour to avoid them even should they be inferior in force to him; still less is he to make prisoners or booty; the seeming advantages he may thereby obtain, tend only to a discovery, and to occasion the miscarriage of the main object, which should be confined to that of approaching the enemy, so as to be able to report his position, and the appearance of his force.

The position that one wishes to reconnoitre is frequently marked by heights which are occupied by the enemy's detachments, and to make the requisite discovery it is absolutely necessary to force some one among them.

In this case one must endeavour to glide as softly, and as near as possible to the height from which one wishes to make the necessary observations, to fall briskly upon the post which is to be attacked and drive it in; and when one has seen what is requisite, the party must retire by circuitous and covered ways; a detachment may be left at some distance either as a support or to deceive the enemy, taking care to have its retreat secure; should the enemy however pursue, and the detachment be hard pressed, the men must be ordered to disperse, as has been before pointed out, a rallying point having been previously given them.

When reconnoitring however, and where a retreat is absolutely necessary it should be conducted with all possible steadiness, every advantage being taken to defend any pass or bridge, so as to check the enemy, and so oblige him eventually to discontinue the pursuit. When time admits of it, a road may be blocked up, or a bridge destroyed.

An officer should take every possible precaution to prevent any of his people from falling into the enemy's hands: steady and well instructed riflemen are of great value, no soldier is upon any account to stop at any house or alehouse and a steady non-commissioned officer must be charged with bringing up the rear.

When an officer is ordered to approach the enemy and to reconnoitre his position, he should avoid as much as possible passing through villages even though they may have been searched previously by his advanced guard, but should circumstances render it necessary, he must do it with caution, halting at a proper distance from it until his advanced guard reports all safe, and even then he must afterwards examine it himself, because an enemy in ambuscade frequently suffer an advanced guard to pass that they may fall with more advantage upon the main body.

The bridges and defiles one has to pass and repass, should be guarded by a man or two, with orders to fire frequently in case the enemy, who have been concealed, should endeavour to cut off the retreat of the detachment by seizing them. If these are sufficiently near the party to be assured that they have heard them, they may fall back; if not they must endeavour to join the party, to report what they have observed; when the officer (who is supposed to have obtained a competent knowledge of the country) must take some other road to

retreat by: if a river is to be passed, a man or two for the same purpose may be left at each bridge, or ford who must act as before pointed out. One should not be apprehensive of detaching too much when security is the object, because one is not sent to engage the enemy but to ascertain some specific points respecting them.

Chosen men may be selected for these sort of services.

It is almost unnecessary to observe here, that the greatest exactness should be followed in these sort of reports, and as little as possible left to conjecture, as the consequences of an incorrect report may be very fatal.

On these sort of expeditions (where they last some days) the less communication that is held with the inhabitants the better; the party should have their provisions with them, the officer his map, pocket compass, and spying glass; he may enquire the names of the villages, but if he can do without a guide in an enemy's country so much the better.

When near the enemy, the detachment must march during the night only and remain concealed by day; sentries detached to look out may give some signal on discovering the enemy either by whistling, by a few strokes on the pouch or by any other mode, when the detachment will look to itself, but they must not fire, and whatever is wanted for the party must be obtained from the villages at night, and not during the day.

Should inhabitants fall in with the party, they must be detained for a time to prevent a discovery, but they must be treated with humanity.

It is when moving from place to place, and from wood to wood, one may reach some height unoccupied by the enemy, where one may suprize him, and observe his position; which done the party retires as has been already pointed out. It sometimes happens that it is not the position of the enemy which one wishes to observe, but some movement he is expected to make, and which the officer may have been sent to ascertain.

The person charged with such an object should endeavour to acquire a perfect knowledge of the country, as well by maps, as by the particular intelligence he may be able to procure and he should know before-hand the point on which he should bear, as for example—a height unoccupied by the enemy, and covered with trees, from whence he may discover what is passing on the side next to the enemy without being seen. As soon as he has fixed upon this point he must march there during the night, and with the greatest silence, observing all the precautions that have been before detailed. At the point of day he will station his men to look out on the side next the enemy behind thickets or bushes, he may also order some of his men to get into the highest trees, selecting for this purpose such as have the best sight and they must observe everything with the most minute attention, he will commit to paper an exact and circumstantial account of all they can discover; should the enemy make any movement, he must mark the hour and moment it takes place, and he must send his report every evening even should nothing extraordinary happen; but should a movement of consequence take place, or any other circumstance happen that requires it, he must report without delay; and in order to insure the safe arrival of such report he may send a duplicate or triplicate, by single men or send two or three men with each despatch, that should one be taken, the bearers of the others may escape by changing their route: the men it is to be observed, should march at some distance from one another.

As the principal object is to make discoveries, without being oneself discovered, the detachment must take their provisions with them; and they should be relieved every three or four days, the officer ought still to remain at the post for the good of the service, as an officer relieving him would have everything to learn on the subject. The new detachment must be conducted by a man belonging to the old (who knows the place of rendezvous) during the night; by these means an officer and his party may remain for a length of time undiscovered; but should it happen otherwise, he must redouble his vigilance to obviate it.

During the day he will try to maintain himself in his post as long as possible whether it be by changing his situation, or by keeping himself more concealed, or by making his observations with more caution, as soon as it is dark, he will choose some more retired spot in the neighbourhood to pass the night (which place should be known to himself only), from whence he will frequently send small patroles in order to protect himself and party every way, and in order to have timely notice of whatever is coming towards him; the patroles should march with the greatest silence; before daylight the detachment should come out of its night post that the place of its retreat may not be known, and, if not disturbed, it may be occupied for several nights following.

During the day the officer will place himself either upon the height he has already occupied or on some other from which he may be able equally well to observe the enemy, without communicating his intentions to anyone, either where he means to pass the day or night following, choosing his posts sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, and by so doing he may be able to remain sufficiently long unmolested to fulfil the object he has

been sent for and without suffering any of his plans to be known; it may be sufficent to point out to his detachment the place of rallying either at the camp or elsewhere, in case it should be necessary for them to disperse.

The commandant of a post near the enemy should not suffer a fire to be lighted during the night, nor should he allow any of his people to go into the villages during the daytime to procure what they may stand in need of.

An officer charged with so delicate a commission, to succeed in it should most particularly study the ground on which he is to act, he should know the environs, the gorges, the woods, the heights, and defiles, that he may be able frequently to change his situation; and he should not suffer either the inhabitants, or the enemy, to ascertain positively the situation of his post so as to be enabled to act against it; and the enemy by losing time in searching likewise for it, should afford him an opportunity of escaping.

An officer who is sent upon reconnoitring duty of this sort, his principal object being to observe the expected movements of the enemy, and to secure his steps in a country which should be known to him; should neither make prisoners, nor take booty of any sort, but confine himself solely to execute with intelligence what he has been ordered, and so as not to be obliged to abandon his post without fulfilling his mission. He should avoid showing himself to the inhabitants during the day or putting them to any trouble or expense because these people if it be merely to get rid of him will not fail to discover his party, he should hover constantly near the enemy, and observe silence in everything that passes.

An officer charged with a commission of this nature

must lay his account with experiencing considerable difficulty and fatigue; but by his succeeding in it he will have rendered an essential service to the army.

The success of a great enterprize! the lives of a number of men! depend frequently upon the general's being acquainted before-hand with some decisive movement the enemy are about to make. To conclude—this lecture applies to riflemen, principally in a close or woody country; in an open country this species of duty is generally performed either by light cavalry, or by mixed detachments of both cavalry and infantry.

LECTURE IV.

Of Patroling and Reconnoitring during the Night.

It is to be observed, that patroling and reconnoitring, the object of which is to ascertain whether the enemy is really arrived at such or such a point, whether he be there in force, what his position is, what may apparently be his designs, &c., are to be distinguished from patroles and small detachments which move about to some hundred paces in front of a post during the night for its particular safety.

When a duty of this sort is to be performed during the night the greatest precaution and intelligence must be used.

This applies to riflemen in a close and intersected country, it is obvious that in an open country, cavalry must be made use of; the short distance that even a small detachment of infantry could gain in a case of this sort at night, and the rapidity of cavalry movements when compared with theirs must expose them if discovered, to be cut off should the enemy's cavalry be able to approach them.

When an officer is sent during the night, with a detachment to get intelligence of the enemy, he must form an advance guard in proportion to the strength of it, taking care to detach it or keep it closer to him, according as the night is more or less obscure; and the same rule is to be observed with respect to the men he detaches on his flanks.

The detachment will make frequent halts in order to listen if anything is stirring; by applying the ear to the ground, distant sounds may also be discovered; the advance guard and flankers being detached are, of course, better able to perform these services; the greatest silence must be observed on these occasions no horse liable to cough, nor dog must be taken, the men must not be allowed to smoke; noise obviously prevents one from hearing afar off, and the least spark of fire is sufficient to discover a party to the enemy, especially on the march: if it is necessary for the officer to have recourse to his watch or compass, he must strike a light for this purpose under his cloak, and extinguish it as soon as possible.

If a number of dogs are heard to bark, it is to be presumed that people are in motion near them, in which case a trusty man or non-commissioned officer must be sent forward to ascertain this, by endeavouring to glide towards the spot from which the noise proceeds; should it come from a village, and nothing is to be seen outside, a man or two must endeavour to pass through the hedges and gardens, and if he sees a light in a window of any of the houses, after having fully ascertained that the enemy are not there, he will endeavour to

gain admittance, and will try to find out from the owner whether there are any troops in the village or in the environs and having ascertained this point, he will return and give information to the commanding officer of the party.

If the non-commissioned officer or person sent, perceives a fire without the village, or in the country, he will approach it cautiously, and will endeavour to discover whether those who have made it are enemies, their numbers, how they are armed; if they should prove to be herdsmen or shepherds, he will try and get from them the requisite information.

When a detachment marches in an unknown country, it should at all times be provided with a guide who must be given in charge to one of the party, should the officer have any reason to suspect his fidelity.

Patroles which are sent by night to reconnoitre in an enemy's country should have some one with them who can speak the language of the country, because by passing for one of his parties, the officer may gather from the inhabitants the information he is desirous of obtaining.

The officer will caution the two men that march before to halt frequently, and to pay the greatest attention to any whistle or other signal that may have been fixed upon, to announce the proximity of the enemy, or to give intelligence either of his approach or of his march.

An officer having the advanced guard to a corps, during a dark night, may detach men, who are to march one by one at a certain distance from one another, and again at a specified distance from the body to which they are the advanced guard, forming a sort of chain between them; the officer will not fail, during the night, to leave

a man at any cross way that may be met with to point out to those who follow the road he has taken.

In patroling at night in an open country, small detachments may be sent out on the flanks, but in marching through an inclosed country, or a wood they must be brought near to the main body, coming closer to it according to the thickness of the wood or the darkness of the night, and they should never lose sight of one another, or they will soon get to too great a distance and lose themselves; if the wood is such that the men cannot march upon the flanks even at a small distance, they must be called in, and may precede or follow the advanced guard in a single file.

Should the enemy approach, the detachment may form either so as to receive them with a cross fire, or, which would be most advisable should the night be dark and to avoid accidents, ranged solely on one side of the road.

When mixed with cavalry, the cavalry patrole in the open country, the infantry in the close country, mutually supporting one another, either when advancing, or when retreating, and a few of the best shots must be selected to act as skirmishers to keep off the enemy's cavalry. An enemy will act with great caution against cavalry and infantry who are mutually assisting one another, the fire of the latter will greatly incommode the enemy's cavalry, when ours may take advantage of the circumstance.

It sometimes happens that the general receives intelligence that the enemy is marching towards him, without precisely knowing from what quarter; but as it is highly essential he should know on which flank they are advancing, a reconnaissance to ascertain this point becomes a very serious charge.

An officer, therefore, cannot too carefully examine the

ground over which he at all times passes, as well as such objects as may serve to direct him at night; a tree, a hedge, a large stone, are sufficient objects to direct him with precision during the night, should he be sent to ascertain any movement the enemy is making under In these circumstances, if the the cover of darkness. officer halts, if he is satisfied at the meeting with the first patroles or flankers, with which the enemy will not fail to cover his movement, and he is repulsed, nothing essential is learnt, and the enemy continues to advance in silence under the cover of his chain of detachments; an officer of intelligence may, in such case, render the greatest service to the army; he may know for example, by his own observation and acquaintance with the locality that in such a given direction he has 1,200 or 1,500 paces of ground or more which he can pass over in safety, and of which he may profit accordingly. Infantry patroles are not in general pushed so far at night as cavalry, and always under the shelter of woods, or of covered and broken ground, which makes it easier to detach them.

It will frequently happen, that to ascertain particular points with regard to the enemy, single riflemen can be used with more effect than a detachment or patrole which may be liable to a discovery; the best men must of course be selected for this service: a man so employed must glide from tree to tree, and from hedge to hedge, and by concealing himself at the smallest noise, he may, by a knowledge of the locality, be enabled to ascertain whether or not the enemy are advancing on the side where he is; but such intelligence must be received with caution; it is difficult to meet with individuals sufficiently intelligent and hardy for these sort of enterprises, and they generally see either too much or too little.

A more certain mode is to detach an officer with a party of trusty and intelligent men, who getting through the enemy's patroles and small detachments, by his address and knowledge of the ground, may arrive at the columns in march, and ascertain the point wanted; and in so doing he must necessarily be exposed to the enemy's fire, but this must not deter him, it is but of little efficacy at night, and should he oblige the column to fire, the very fact he wishes to ascertain is known he must march in silence without firing a shot, and without answering to any challenge.

Should a party be detached for a purpose of this sort to a considerable distance, it must consist either of cavalry or riflemen mounted; I have again to repeat, this is an arduous and delicate, though most important piece of service to an army.

Duty of a Rifleman or Light Infantry Soldier when Sentry in the Field.

THE chief object of a sentry is to observe everything that passes, to see, and to give intelligence with promptitude; on his vigilance depends the fate of the troops from whom he is detached. As soon as a sentry perceives anything extraordinary, he must acquaint his non-commissioned officer either by his voice, or by such signal as may have been agreed upon. If the sentries are double, one of them goes to inform the small post or detachment, whilst the other continues to observe what passes.

Should one of the two sentries attempt to desert, the other will fire upon him, and forthwith inform the non-commissioned officer. No sentry will suffer a detachment or body of people, of any sort whatever, with arms, to pass his post without the non-commissioned officer having first reconnoitred them; consequently, as soon as he can be heard, by the detachment or persons armed, who are advancing towards him, he must cry, *Halt!* and if they do not halt, he must fire upon them, and retire to his detachment.

A drummer or trumpeter coming from the enemy will be made to halt, and to face so halted towards the enemy until the non-commissioned officer comes to receive him.

The sentry while posted is on no account to quit his arms, and whatever the weather may be, he will neither put up the head of his watch coat or cloak, nor cease to keep his face turned towards the enemy.

During the night they must occupy themselves likewise in listening; constant attention is their best mode whilst in the dark to prevent surprise.

The sentries most advanced are by no means to smoke during the night, and it will be requisite to visit them very frequently to prevent the possibility of their falling asleep upon their posts; they must neither read, whistle, or sing, or even speak to any one unless it be necessary.

The moving sentries during the night will proceed cautiously, and will stop frequently for the purpose of listening.

A sentry is on no account to quit his post except he is relieved by his non-commissioned officer, unless he is forced to do so by the enemy. Riflemen when firing as sentries, or when firing either advancing or retreating, should endeavour to cover themselves as much as possible, and should be careful not to throw away their shots.

Duty of Eclaireurs or Scouts.

THE men who are appointed to act as such will keep themselves near to, or at a distance from the small parties from which they are detached, according as the country is open or enclosed, covered or intersected, in such a manner however as always to be seen.

Should they meet with a height from which they can see more distinctly, those who are near it will mount the height without delay, in order the better to observe what is passing; and they will remain there either until the detachment arrives at the height or passes it.

If the country is enclosed they must search it diligently, and assure themselves that no part of it is occupied.

They will pass no village, hamlet, or house without making such observations, as may be of use, distinguishing the cases when it is necessary to march without being recognised, and where one should avoid passing either near villages, or speaking to any of the inhabitants.

In order to search or reconnoitre a village the eclaireurs should not all enter it at the same time, but in file, and at such a distance as not to lose sight of one another.

Riflemen so acting will take the greatest care when the country is open, not to get too far from their detachment, and to cover or support themselves with anything that may protect them against cavalry.

The movements of those that are sent forward on the discovery, must depend on the movements of the party to which they belong, and they must take care not to fatigue themselves without cause. The men that are detached from the rear guard will return from time to time, especially when they find themselves upon heights, in order to discover what is in the rear of them.

During the night the scouts or eclaireurs will keep near to their detachment, and however bad the weather may be, the infantry must not be suffered to put on their watch coats nor the cavalry their cloaks.

They must not expose themselves so as to run a risk of being cut off; if however, one of them, departing from this rule, should find himself separated from his party, he must endeavour to escape by all possible means, rather than be taken prisoner, should he even be obliged to make a detour, which may prevent his joining his detachment until the next day.

Whenever an eclaireur retires before the enemy, if not too hard pressed, he will front frequently, firing if necessary.

Duty of a Non-commissioned Officer who is to post Sentries.

Before the sentries are marched off from the post, the non-commissioned officer will make the most minute inspection of the men about to be placed as such, and must see both that their arms are in good order, and that the powder in the pan is not wet. This inspection being made, the non-comissioned officer will conduct the sentries to the officer who will also examine them himself; when this is done the non-commissioned officer will march them to their several stations, taking care that the most intelligent men are posted in those situations which require the most circumspection.

The usual mode of relieving sentries being attentively followed, the non-commissioned officer will conduct those relieved to the detachment.

Should the non-commissioned officer find it necessary to give a new countersign from any particular circumstance (the desertion of a sentry for example), he must acquaint his officer therewith on his return, as well as with whatever he has seen or heard. The non-commissioned officer must likewise keep his eye upon the sentries, in order to go up to them as quick as possible on the smallest signal.

Duties of a Corporal or Lance-Corporal, who is sent to Patrole.

THE non-commissioned officer who is detached with two, four, six, or eight men, must march with the greatest circumspection, and should he perceive anyone coming from the enemy, or any countryman or man at work, he must question them, and he will detach one or two men, according to the strength of his party, to search everything that has at all a suspicious appearance; at night he will march gently, and in perfect silence, halting frequently to listen, especially where the roads cross.

During the day he will ascend the heights from whence he can discover the country, and he will examine with great care whether the roads be much beaten or travelled, and should he observe a detachment or body of troops at a distance he must endeavour to judge of their force, either by the depth of the column or columns (should the enemy march in this order), or by the extent of their front should they be in the order of battle, or by the dust that is occasioned by their march.

Should the patroles be mounted they must avoid hollow ways, and if on foot they must march by the side of them.

If a patrole is obliged to pass through a village either by day or by night, the whole patrole must not enter it at once; the non-commissioned officer will send forward a single rifleman only, charging him to keep his arms in readiness to fire, and be cautious how he approaches houses, barns, the corner of streets, &c., in short all places where the enemy may be concealed in ambuscade.

Should he see no enemy in the village, he will interrogate the first inhabitant he meets, he will gain every possible intelligence from him of the enemy and he will oblige him to accompany him whilst he searches the village; he must take care likewise that he is not imposed upon by the accounts these people may give him.

The rifleman who has been detached, having rejoined the patrole, the non-commissioned officer will make his disposition upon his report, to search the stables and barns more exactly.

If no enemy is there, he will continue his march, and it should be but slightly occupied by a patrole or detachment of equal or inferior force, he will manœuvre so as to carry off either the whole or part of it; if the enemy is superior (and evidently has no intelligence of the patrole), or if he is negligent, the non-commissioned officer must endeavour to carry off some of his videttes or sentries; but the principal object of the patroles being merely to observe and to report what they met with, they must studiously avoid fighting, and will only do so in cases of the most urgent necessity.

If the enemy is established in the village with a superior number of men, and if there appears no chance of undertaking anything against him, the non-commissioned officer must be satisfied with endeavouring, by all possible means, to discover his force, and of what sort of troops it is composed.

A patrole that meets unexpectedly with one of the enemy's patroles, and is forced to fight, must attack it with impetuosity, but without committing themselves too far, if the country is intersected, for fear of meeting with a superior force.

A patrole must take every possible advantage of the ground which may favour its movements.

General Observations.

That a corps of riflemen, or light infantry, should at all times be in the completest order with respect to their arms, ammunition, and appointments is sufficiently obvious. The stock of necessaries to be carried in the field must not be too great, and no possible want of ammunition should occur; though at the same time from their being frequently so far detached, and from the difficulty attending the constant supply of that article to an advanced corps, the greatest caution must be observed that the men neither lose their ammunition nor throw away their shots idly.

Every individual must be instructed in the method of making up his ammunition, of casting balls, of covering them with rag or leather, and greasing them; and the commanding officer should take care that he has along with his company, bullet moulds sufficient for this purpose. The quantity of powder each rifleman carries will suffice for a long time, and they may frequently, when detached, be able to meet with lead.

The officers will look well to the diet of their men, and those things they may occasionally stand in need of; and as far as the service they are upon admits of it the greatest attention must be paid to their dress and good appearance.

However it may be in other services—British troops should never be permitted to get into slovenly habits, which produce both idleness and disease; this may be done without harassing the soldier, and the officers should set the example by being as attentive to their own dress as circumstances will admit.

The baggage that can be allowed to a rifle corps will be small, indeed the nature of their service making it impossible to carry it with them, and it is scarcely worth while to take it into the field merely to throw it away.

If a depôt for these sort of things is allowed at the army, any extra baggage belonging to the regiment may be left there.

However small a detachment of riflemen may be, a reserve should always be kept; but when acting with other troops such troops may very probably be ordered to perform this service.

When the rifle corps are acting in front of the army, and not immediately detached, the general commanding will most probably give them such orders as may combine their movements with those of the other troops.

When defending houses or works, riflemen must firewith the greatest coolness, and must not throw away their shots.

They will be particularly called upon at a siege more especially in the third parallel, when the flanking fire of the batteries has dismounted the enemy's guns, in order by their fire to prevent him from mounting others, which if effected, the place must eventually fall.

Riflemen may be employed also with great success against field artillery, if the country is woody and inter-

sected, taking up their ground accordingly or if in the open, forming, as it were, a semicircle at 350, or 400 yards from it, when by keeping up a steady fire the enemys' guns, if unsupported will soon be obliged to withdraw.

With the first boats that go on shore it is usual to send a detachment of riflemen, who if the enemy be nigh at hand will, by keeping up a constant and steady fire upon them, assist the operations of the other troops. Should the country be woody where the landing is effected, and the enemy not be very near the shore, the chief stress of the business will probably lay upon the light troops; and as much depends in this instance upon their exertions, the utmost vigilance and caution must be observed. If a small detachment of riflemen only lands with the first troops, they will probably be ordered to extend in order to annoy the enemy as much as possible, and they must in this case take care to cover themselves as well as the nature of the ground will admit; but in common with the other troops they are by no means to fire until they are on shore, unless particularly ordered to do so by the general commanding.

Of Riflemen when Covering a Retreat.

This is a service that generally falls to the lot of light troops, but is more particularly the province of riflemen from the nature of their arms and movements; the greatest coolness must be shown upon these occasions and all confusion most sedulously avoided.

The riflemen will retire as slowly as possible, the officers looking well to their supports, and taking every advantage of the ground and the objects the locality may present for cover.

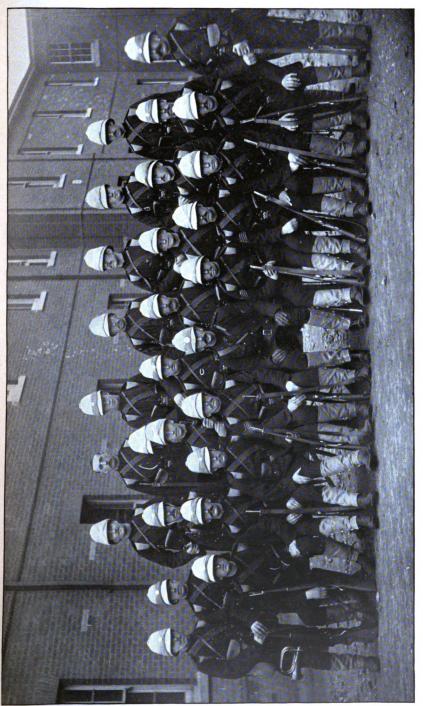
If when a re-embarkation is ordered, they are directed to be the last to re-embark, the officers must take care that the men do not fire too fast, and that they keep sufficient quantity of ammunition, as a last resource fixing their swords to receive the enemy should he be inclined to charge the party retiring, and keeping up a steady fire with cartridge.

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A CANADIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

I HAVE been persuaded to add a very humble quota to the many and much more stirring episodes and varied experiences of my friends, comrades and successors in the dear old Rifle Brigade, who have written for the CHRONICLE.

The especial incident that my brother officers wish me to record, is a capture of six deserters from the Regiment, which I effected one night in the American village of the Sault St. Marie, in the summer of 1850. But I find it difficult to do this without a preliminary narrative of how my Company of 100 men, with a little staff of officers, came to be sent to such a place at all, and kept there, moreover, for eleven months. So I shall begin with the beginning, which, I suppose, is the proper way.

On November 19th, 1849, when the three Companies of the Right Wing, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade were peacefully quartered at Toronto; news arrived that a party of Chippewa Indians had surprised the miners at Mica Bay Mines, Lake Superior, and driven them out.

The Mining Company had discovered plenty of copper, and had laid out capital at Mica Bay on the erection of a captain's house, miners' cottages, &c., and a good many people meant to follow the miners in the spring of 1850, when the ice broke up.

The pretext for this outrage (I must say I think it a sound one) was that the Company had taken the liberty of squatting on the "happy hunting grounds" of the Chippewas without the necessary preliminary of paying

for the privilege. The Government, however, decided such lawless self-assertion could not be submitted to, and resolved to turn out the Indians forthwith.

I was told off for this duty, with a detachment of three Sergeants and seventy-three Rank and File. The officers with me were my (then) subaltern, Lieut. F. W. Balfour, Dr. Howard, 20th Regiment, and Mr. Gallway, of the Commissariat. We started at once, viz., on November 20th, but how we were to get to Mica Bay, which was about fifty miles by water, and seventy-five by land from the Sault St. Marie, was a problem we had to solve. We marched to Lake Simcoe and on from Orillia by steamer. On the night of our arrival at Orillia, Private Ansdell, who happened to be posted as sentry on the wharf, where our baggage had been landed, attempted to rescue one of his comrades, who was on fatigue duty, and who had fallen into the lake off the wharf. Private Ansdell, who had sixty rounds of ammunition in his pouch and ball bag, went down like a stone, but his comrade was rescued. Although it was quite dark, hardly three minutes elapsed before Private Ansdell was got out. Dr. Howard exhausted all means of restoration; he was quite dead. This sad event was deplored by the Detachment, and it rudely dispelled my previous belief that a submerged person could be revived after being five minutes under water.

On our arrival at Lake Huron, twenty-two miles from Orillia, we found that the ice was forming fast, and that the lighthouses had been extinguished for the winter season. But we started in high spirits, determined to get to Mica Bay "somehow," and return covered with "glory and scalps." I do not propose to narrate in detail our progress through storm and tempest to the Sault St. Marie, which place we eventually arrived at on Decem-

ber 3rd, 1849, and gladly disembarked from the steamer Gore.

All these delays were most exasperating; not only were we naturally anxious to fulfil the object of the expedition, but the winter, which had so far proved an open one, was now setting in resolutely; and we felt, if we did not get on somehow soon, we should have to lay up wherever we might happen to be stranded, and the Detachment be stuck up half way.

Of course I was authorised to charter any vessel I could find anywhere, and regardless of expense. At that period there was only one steamer on Lake Superior, and she was employed by an American mining company; and I found that she was laid up for the winter, and her crew paid off, but, after a few days haggling with the owners, I succeeded in getting possession of her, and finally started on December But we never got to Mica Bay. Storm after storm arose, and I can conscientiously aver that the impression left on my mind of the winter climate of Lake Superior, and its general behaviour, is unfavourable. The wind-high when we started-now developed into a gale, with thick snow showers. First, the stays of the funnel gave way, and the stove in the cabin overturned, the binnacle upset, and the compass broke: the man at the wheel steered by guesswork, and finally we struck, hard aground, about 11 a.m.

Now, as the whole coast of Lake Superior is a mass of rocks, of course we thought that here was an end to our pilgrimage, and that the best thing that could happen would be that some of us, who didn't mind cold, might get ashore on the ice and bits of wreck. Some careful souls filled their pockets with biscuit. All I remember doing myself was putting on a huge fur coat

(in which I could not possibly have floated) and filling my pockets with tobacco (which I could not possibly have used). But the final catastrophe never arrived. We found we were on sand, and close in shore, under the lee of a point (White-fish Point). So, like St. Paul, we began to eat; but the bumping of the vessel on the sand, and the rolling of the ship in the shallow water, was most upsetting.

The men (and officers, of course) behaved with characteristic sang froid. Naturally, their first impulse when the ship struck the ground, was to rush on deck and prepare to swim for their lives. Fortunately, however, I had made a little anxious exploration on deck some time previously to see how things were going on, and found it so slippery from ice that it was impossible to stand up a single instant. The deck was a flush one, fore and aft, with only a low rail and no bulwarks at all. So I ordered the men to fall in and not to stir. The Captain of the ship was much impressed with their coolness and discipline, and expressed his admiration in a letter which I took care to forward to the proper authorities. It was eventually sent to the Horse Guards, and elicited, I am proud to say, an order of commendation from the "Iron Duke," who was then Commander-in-Chief. The ice kept thickening around us, so we had the cheerful prospect of having to winter on that desolate shore. We had lots of provisions and a lake full of water, and a forest of firs for firewood; so that, if it had to come to that, we might possibly have pulled through all right, and our Riflemen have endured a cool and calm existence for the ensuing four months. But the fates were not quite so unkind. We lightened the steamer of a lot of our stores by setting them on shore over the ice; and our

Captain rigged a derrick in masterly fashion, and putting on all steam (I believe he sat on the safety-valve) we got the vessel off, and continued our voyage. We had got within eight miles of our destination when the wind arose again, and blew with such fury that we had to put about and return to White-fish Point for shelter. Then the Captain, who had hitherto shown considerable tenacity of purpose, began to think he had done enough. He told me that what with the storms and the ice, he considered it impossible to get to Mica Bay that Winter, and suggested returning to the Sault St. Marie. So, after a council of war-which we are told always ends in a retreat—back we went to the Sault, arriving there on December 11th. On arrival I disembarked the Detachment at once, and so we settled down in the Hudson Bay Company's Fort, as they Mr. McTavish, the Company's Agent, was very civil, active, and obliging, and helped us to settle our men in the Company's store-houses. I don't remember that I was much use myself, but, under pressure, most of us became quite handy. my subaltern, a remarkably clever, resolute and ablebodied officer, positively revelled in the work, and enjoyed himself, I believe, thoroughly. The men were quartered in two stories of a large house built of wood. We put up stoves and windows (we had glass sent with us); put beds, like guard-beds, in double tiers round the rooms. The men made tables and benches for themselves, and converted a carpenter's store into a guard room, and another place into a cook house. We made ourselves very snug, and the men had lots to do, which was a good thing, and kept them out of mischief, at least for some time. At the period I am writing about -1849-1850—the country for 300 miles around was

practically uninhabited (excepting by Indians), at least on the British side of St. Marie River. There were clearings and patches of meadow-like land; and a short way down the river, a few Indians and Half-breeds and a settler or two, who had come to reside from motives of economy or sport. The river, with its falls, swept along our frontage, and behind us, to the right and left, some hundreds of miles of forest. A good deal of this forest had been burnt in patches, called "Brulés." where strawberries and raspberries and bilberries grew in extraordinary profusion. The virgin soil rewarded the roughest cultivation with potatoes of great size and excellence. White fish were caught in the rapids in summer, and in winter, by cutting holes through the In summer, black bass and trout abounded. Nobody that has not visited Lake Superior can imagine what an important article of food is the "white-fish;" our diet was mainly composed of them and salt pork and haricot beans, with a few cranberries to prevent scurvy. The flesh of the white-fish is perfectly white, and they have the richness of salmon.

The winter was now thoroughly established, the St. Mary's River, about two miles broad, was frozen with ice, three foot thick, and covered with snow to the depth of about two feet; the thermometer being often down to 35° below zero.

As we got more settled, we began to get dull, and the attractions of the Yankee village, on the other side of the river, proved too strong for some of the men. It was but half an hour's walk over the ice, and they were safe, as they imagined, from recapture, and made happy by ample supplies of grog, and the bewitching smiles of half-breed Indian ladies.

The male population was wholly composed of rough

copper-miners. Fort Brady and the Yankee barrack was occupied by about fifty men of the 4th United States Infantry, commanded by a Lieutenant Russell, a capital fellow.

Balfour, who was bent upon reaching Mica Bay, started in January, and with the aid of snow-shoes, accomplished this desire so dear to his heart. Captain Ermatinger and a mining agent accompanied him. At Mica Bay they found some good Madeira in the house of the captain of the mine, and a large assortment of tinned sardines. They also found the place quite deserted. with the exception of two white men and one halfbreed. The two first were supposed to have been implicated in the attack on the mine, and were made prisoners. When the Madeira and sardines were finished they returned to the Sault, bringing the halfbreed with them. As he proved to be an excellent fiddler, and could play Scotch reels, at Balfour's instigation we gave a ball to our American military friends and inhabitants of the Yankee village-Russell bringing with him such as he considered might possibly be trusted to behave. I believe we had about sixty or seventy guests. How, or of what, they were composed, at this distance of time I cannot recall to memory. As a spectacle, I remember it was most diverting. Russell danced his steps with infinite grace and dignity, but Balfour rather modified the complacent pride, with which otherwise I could have contemplated our ball-room, by persisting, in spite of my most earnest remonstrances, in dancing furiously with a half-breed belle in a pair of quite disgracefully ragged trousers. We had an upper chamber for a supperroom, in which we had spread on a table, cold pork, salt butter, cheese, and every delicacy; we also had a cask of whisky, over which—by way of precaution—we placed a half-breed gentleman on guard, with strict orders that he was to fend off everybody till we came up. But the result was not what we hoped, though very much what might have been expected. Our trusted friend got hopelessly drunk, fell asleep, leaving the tap running, and whisky flowing on to the floor. I forget how we remedied this mishap; I suppose we got more whisky.

Towards the end of February, the stone house, in which we had our ball, witnessed a very different scene. Captain Wilson, our plucky little magistrate, informed me that Captain Metcalfe, who had taken a leading part in the attack on the miners at Mica Bay, was staying there; that he had a warrant for his arrest; but as there were neither police nor prison, there was difficulty in carrying out his instructions. So Sergeant James and I were sworn in as special constables, and, armed with our warrant, proceeded to look up Mr. Metcalfe.

Accompanied by James and, I think, a Corporal, I strolled in a casual sort of way to the stone house, which was for the Sault quite a genteel little residence; and, not wishing to make more fuss than I could help, I left my companions outside to prevent bolting, and knocked politely at the door, which was opened by a little maid. I asked if Mr. Metcalfe was at home, and while she was hesitating, pushed by her, saying I was sure he would see me, and walking upstairs, found my stalwart friend alone. When I announced my mission, which I did with quite marked civility, I believe his first idea was to chuck me out of the window; but on my assurance that I had plenty of help within hail he surrendered. I told him I should take him to the Fort, and send him

to Toronto to be tried; but that, though he was certainly in a scrape, I was quite aware that he was a gentleman, and was prepared to treat him as such. provided that he gave me his parole in writing not to attempt to escape while in my custody. But he would do nothing of the sort, so we marched him off to the Fort, where I quartered him in a nice room, with the trusty James as his mess-mate, and a sentry outside his door; but it seemed that he did not appreciate our care for his comforts, and soon made a resolute attempt to escape. Pretending that he wanted to go somewhere outside, he was permitted to do so, but always accompanied by the trusty James. I think we were at dinner when we heard an awful row, and going to see what was the matter, found an exciting struggle in progress. was our stalwart prisoner, and the equally sturdy James, rolling over each other, like two infuriated anacondas. Of course we disentangled the combatants. and relegated Mr. Metcalfe, handcuffed, to his room. He was willing enough to give his parole the next morning: he became a member of our mess, and a most pleasant fellow we found him. We sent him to Toronto for trial, and I do not remember what became of him. Balfour says he met him years afterwards in Brighton, and found him as pleasant and convivial as ever; but he was a terribly big man, and enormously strong, and I would not have been in Serjeant James's place the night of the tussle for a good deal.

And now, perhaps, it may be as well to get on with the capture of my deserters from the American village, which, after all, is the only incident I have been asked to recount. Eight Riflemen had levanted to the opposite side of the river, some with their rifles and ammunition. Such examples are usually contagious, and I really began to fear that I might lose half my men unless something could be done to stop it. Happily an incident at last occurred, which suggested a little coup, which I subsequently carried into effect, and perhaps indirectly saved me from being tried by court martial and cashiered for trop de zéle.

After the ice was quite gone, one fine day four Yankee soldiers took into their heads to seize one of their garrison boats and pull towards our side. were soon noticed and pursued by Lieutenant Russell and a party of soldiers in a big boat, too heavy to catch them before they had landed on British soil. My men had watched the race with interest, and, when the Yankee deserters landed first, concluded they had won their race and freedom; but Lieutenant Russell pulled ashore too, knocked the deserters down, and lugged them back to their boat. Out turned my men, who would have soon rescued the prisoners, and vindicated the sanctity of British soil and flag, but, with a flash of intelligence that illumines me all too seldom. I at once perceived how useful a precedent this might be for us. I sounded the "Assembly," made the men fall in, and kept them in the ranks till my friend Russell was well away with his captives. I do not wish to dwell on the negotiation which followed; but Lieutenant Russell and I concluded a sort of treaty between us. I was to make no report of his conduct; on the other hand. I was to be at liberty to recapture my deserters, with the proviso that he was not to be made aware as to how or when it was to be done. So Balfour and I made our plans. We got accurate information about the exact whereabouts of the men we wanted. We were so impressed with the absolute necessity of secrecy that we took no one into our confidence; and not an officer or man knew

what we intended till the thing was done. We had found that the deserters themselves, when they heard of the recapture of the American soldiers, were afraid we might attempt something of the sort on our own account, and foolishly all got together in one house for mutual protection, and slept with barred doors and rifles loaded. This, of course, suited us exactly, as we wanted to catch our fish with a single haul.

So one fine morning, towards the end of April, 1850, we mustered twenty Riflemen, (selected the previous night by my trusty James), embarked them in a big bâteau, and about 2 a.m. rowed to the American shore. Four Riflemen carried their rifles; the rest had axe-The four armed men were left on the shore to guard the boat, in charge of a Corporal, with orders on no account, whatever happened, to allow our boat to be seized by anyone. It was just dawn when we walked through the street of the sleeping village. I remember feeling very like a burglar, and that, though it was quite an unusually exciting adventure, the issue might possibly prove very disagreeable. Supposing, in the first place, we made a mistake, and broke into the wrong door? No, that was all right; two or three of us knew the house perfectly, and Balfour had a plan of the village on which it was numbered. Then, supposing we were not quick enough to prevent these fellows getting to their arms, someone might be shot. the village alarmed, and the miners, who we knew had pistols, would turn out; and we might have to knock some of them on the head. However, there was not much time for these misgivings. A broken shaft of a cart was lying in the street, and we took this with us as a battering-ram.

We soon got to the house. Half the men (eight)

were posted under Balfour, behind the house, to prevent escape from the rear, while I, with the remaining eight, attacked the front door. My men, when in front of the door, betrayed symptoms of a delicacy about breaking in the door of a private dwelling in the midst of a slumbering village, which I am sure did infinite credit to their orderly English instincts. But it was now too late to be squeamish, and Sergeant James and I settled the question by charging full-tilt against the door with the cart-shaft. It yielded to our first effort, and the men rushed in with a will. The arms were found at once, and seized. Our deserters were more than half-dressed, and turned out at once, and showed fight. There was a terrible din and a great deal of bad language. The deserters were all big strong men, and made a gallant resistance. One man, a Scotchman, named Gilchrist, was particularly handy with his left, and had knocked over two men, when I called on Private James Baker, the biggest man in my party, to tackle him, but he approached without having his hands up, and got such a nasty one on the chin that he fell back several feet. Gilchrist was eventually overpowered and roped. Balfour and his men came in as soon as they saw that there was no bolting from the rear, and helped very materially to quell the riot by a free and easy use of their sticks. Outside we found a small but rowdy mob, attracted by the din, to whom our captives made frantic appeals for rescue. I pacified them, however, with assurances that I was acting by permission, and in the cause of the peace and good order of their village, flourishing an old letter, which I declared contained my instructions. I do not believe that they were a bit convinced, but they were very much surprised, and probably still half

asleep. We roped our deserters, and placing them in the midst of our little column, marched through the street, where we met Russell, who escorted us through Fort Brady, and lent us one of his garrison boats to help us to carry the deserters across the river.

I shall never forget my tranquil joy when I found myself well away, and pulling steadily and swiftly back ot our quarters. Once embarked, our prisoners subsided into a resigned, if sulky, silence, and just before breakfast we rather astonished our comrades at the Fort by turning up with our long-lost sheep. Having got back our men, the next thing was to send them to Toronto for trial. I wrote a report to the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, General in command, and to Major Esten, then commanding our 2nd Battalion at Toronto. An order soon arrived to send them, under escort, in charge of Balfour to Penetanguishene, where they were handed over to a detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Nowadays I know that an incident such as I have described would probably result in my being tried by court-martial, or being handed over to the Yankees to be tried, the surrender back of my captives demanded, or war between Great Britain and the United States declared. And, indeed, if it had not been for Russell's rowdy example and letter, all these tribulations might have befallen me. But times then were different, and I recollect my youthful innocence having been greatly surprised at the fuss that was made about such a little matter as I then considered it. It was denounced in the American Press as a "high-handed British outrage." Strong representations were made to our Government at home, and to Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of Canada. But Sir Charles Gore and Colonel Bruce paid

us a visit at the Sault, and cordially approved; and Lord Elgin stood my friend. Moreover, that most excellent Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, was in power, who blandly pointed to Lieutenant Russell's precedent, and the matter was eventually allowed to drop. But the Yankees at the Sault had issued warrants for the capture of myself and Balfour, if we dared to show ourselves on their side of the river. They certainly meant business; for on my return from an excursion in August up Lake Superior, I incautiously landed on the Yankee side, and, if I had not met a friend in the street who warned me of my danger and lent me a light boat, in which I pulled myself across, I most surely should have fallen into the hands of my foes the miners and have been lynched.

Afterwards we got an absurd message that if I did not send back the men they would come and take them; but their rage was a thing to be encouraged, as their animosity extended to our men, who in consequence found it no longer prudent to cross the river. We remained at the Sault until October 14th, 1850, when we returned to Toronto, where we remained for the night, and were most hospitably entertained by the 71st Highlanders. The following day we started by steamer to Kingston and rejoined the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, commanded by our worthy and greatly esteemed Colonel, the late General Sir Arthur Lawrence, after an absence from Headquarters of about eleven months.

P.S.—I cannot close this narrative without recording a fact which I am sure will interest the readers of the Chronicle. Of the deserters I captured, W. Everitt, at least, nobly retrieved his error. After undergoing the imprisonment to which he was sentenced by court-martial for desertion, he rejoined the Battalion and became an exemplary soldier, rose to the rank of Ser-

geant, and was killed at the Assault of the Redan, September 8th, 1855. Balfour on that occasion was in command of a Covering Party, and remained out all night after the repulse, ready to cover the advance of the Highlanders, who were to renew the attack next morning. The Russians, however, saved further trouble by decamping the same night. Wandering over the ground next day, Balfour, who had helped to capture him, and Colville who had been on his Court-martial, each found and recognised his body. Colville, who was then A.D.C. to Lord Raglan's successor, Sir J. Simpson, has given me a touching description of Everitt's appearance as he lay stretched beside the body of Sergeant Connor, another Rifleman. They had been shot down close to a salient angle of the Russian Redoubt, and died a death worthy of their country and their Regiment. This is but a meagre epitaph; but I think that no Rifleman, past, present, or future, will believe that anything more need be said in their honour.

A. P. PASTON-COOPER,

Late Captain Rifle Brigade.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BUGLE-MAJOR PEACHEY.

[The following brief record of the services of Bugle-Major Peachey in the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been kindly sent by him at my request.—Ed.]

I ENLISTED in the Tower of London on October 30th, 1838, at the age of thirteen years and five months. I went to Windsor early in 1839, marched to Weedon the same year, remained in Weedon till November 9th, 1840, when we trained to London, Euston Square, from whence we marched to Deptford, where we embarked on board the Abercromby Robinson transport for conveyance to Malta, having on board also two Companies of the 79th Highlanders for Gibraltar.

After a long, miserable voyage we landed at Malta on January 13th, 1841, and left Malta for Corfu in March, 1843. We remained in Corfu till August 17th, 1846, when we embarked for South Africa. We landed in Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth) on November 11th, and marched up country—a long and tedious journey—joining the Head-Quarter Camp under the command of General Maitland. Afterwards Sir Harry Smith took over the command until the war of 1847-8 was over. We lost Captain Gibson, Doctor Howell, and some men on a patrol over the Kye River, and Captain Murray and several men were killed afterwards at the Boem Platz fight with the Boers.

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Bugle-Major David Peachey (Late 1st Battalion).

After some heavy marching we encamped in King William's Town till we marched to Buffalo Mouth, East London, and went by steamer round to Cape Town. After a few days' stay we embarked in a transport, landing, after a comfortable voyage, at Gravesend in August. We marched to Chatham, then to Canterbury, where we remained a few months, and marched to Dover.

We stayed at Dover till another outbreak took place in South Africa, and, the regiment having some experience of the country, we were ordered out again. (Rather sharp work).

We embarked at Dover on board the troopship Megæra on January 2nd, 1852, and after ninety-eight days in a steam trooper, we arrived at midnight at Simon's Bay. The first news we received on arrival was that of the loss of the Birkenhead with nearly all the troops that were on board, so we were better being a long time on the voyage than going to the bottom, as those noble fellows did, like soldiers on parade.

We left the next day, once more for Port Elizabeth, and after a pleasant voyage, landed and marched up country, this time to Fort Beaufort, a small frontier town and garrison. The regiment was employed about the Water Kloof under Colonel Buller, and did some good service about Beers Farm.

Sir George Cathcart was the General in command this time, and (I am expressing the opinion of all who served under him) a better commander was not to be found in the army at that time.

We remained till the war of 1852-3 was over. Our casualties on this occasion were not very heavy, but the marching was hard. We were ordered home, and marched down to Port Elizabeth, embarked, sailed

round to Table Bay (Cape Town) and left in the Simoom troopship, to prepare for a more severe trial than ever.

After a fair voyage (excepting a severe gale we fell in with a few days before reaching old England) we arrived safely at Portsmouth, after being battened down and losing all our boats on the port side in a heavy lurch. At Portsmouth our 2nd Battalion was preparing to embark for the Crimea. We disembarked on January 12th, 1854, and trained to Dover. We sent 100 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion, and I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that a finer body of Riflemen never left one Battalion for service in another.

We had to get volunteers from the 90th Regiment and the 60th Rifles, and, after a short rest, we started in the *Orinoco*, 950 strong, for the Crimea. We arrived safely at Constantinople, and Sir George Cathcart caught us up in the Bosphorus. He brought out a commission for Colour-Sergeant J. Brett, whom he had recommended for his active services as Provost-Sergeant. He afterwards commanded one of the Battalions in India.

We were told off to the 4th Division, under the command of Sir George Cathcart. We started for Varna, and after getting some distance in the Black Sea we were ordered back to the Bosphorus, as there was so much sickness at Varna. We disembarked at Beikos Bay, and encamped on a hill overlooking the Golden Horn, with the 20th, 63rd, and 68th Regiments not far away from each other. We thought it a healthy spot, but we lost thirty-one men of the Regiment in a week, among the number being two useful members of the band. But this was only a beginning of what was to come. After a stay of a month we re-embarked for Varna, and joined the grand armies crossing the Black Sea for the Crimea. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

As far as the eye could reach in every direction troopships could be seen, led by the combined fleets. With a smooth sea we arrived safely at Old Fort, and commenced to disembark. This was speedily carried out considering the means for landing such a number of troops. We remained on the beach the first night, with a blanket round us, but we had fires which others had not, as we had learnt how to manage fires in any weather in South Africa.

After a little delay in getting the army into Divisions, we marched on September 18th to meet the Russians at Alma. After a severe battle, in which a strong position was taken, they were sent flying towards Sebastopol as fast as they could get away. We remained three days on the heights of Alma burying the dead, and taking the wounded on board ship, a distance of three miles. Our musical instruments were all sent on board ship, so our music was all over for some considerable time, and we had to turn soldiers in reality. We lost many of our men (and a young doctor, who only joined a short time previous) from cholera at Alma.

We then marched towards Sebastopol and had to make a night march from the Belbec to reach the south side of Sebastopol. Balaclava was taken posession of by the Light Division, and we marched the 4th Division close under the walls without a shot being fired at us, as their guns were all pointed towards the sea and harbour. We were a long while without our tents, but at last we pitched them and got our camp into position. In the meantime, built up in front of our eyes, was a terrible fortification called the Redan, which cost us thousands of men before it was entered, after a very tedious siege.

I had to take my turn in the Trenches, and was pre-

sent at the opening of the siege, but our works stood the heavy fire from the Russians, and our losses were not so great as we thought they would be. From that time onward, losses were continual. The battle of Balaclava was fought on October 25th. It was a never-to-be-forgotten charge of cavalry. Our Division was sent down, and a few of our men under Lieutenant Godfrey silenced a field battery, and then had to retire out of range. Then came Inkerman on November 5th (Sunday), a day which will always be remembered by every man present.

The army was under arms one hour after the severe attack the Russians made on our Outposts and 2nd Division, but were driven back by our brave men, not without heavy loss. Inkerman was a hard struggle, as the Russians were more numerous than the British Infantry, who numbered 8,000, and we had to fight for hours alone, our losses being very heavy indeed. The French came to our assistance in a gallant manner, and the enemy began to beat a slow and stubborn retreat.

During the action I was ordered to go and bring General Cathcart's body off the field. I had a Sergeant and six men of the 20th, sent by order of Major Smith, a Quarter-Master-General of the 4th Division, who pointed out to me the direction in which the General was last seen alive. We crawled along carefully under as much cover as possible. After a time we came up to a French Officer in command of some French, who were firing across some hollows at the retreating Russians. With some bad French and a little English I got him to understand my mission. He ordered his men to cease fire, and pointed up to some rough rocks, where I soon discovered the General's charger, and a little distance away was the General's body, shot through the left

breast. I also found the body of Colonel Seymour, Chief of the Staff, who was bayonetted three times in the breast, laying almost over the General's remains.

I brought the General's body back, and was then sent back for Colonel Seymour's body, which I sent back to camp. I remained on the field till the Regiment marched back.

I obtained leave to bury a Bandsman who was killed with a round shot, he was buried in the dark.

I was present with the Battalion at both the attacks on the Redan and Sebastopol, and remained with the Regiment till it left for England, one of the few that were with the Battalion the whole time. I had twelve band and buglers to play the Regiment to Aldershot Camp, and remained Bugle-Major until I was discharged.

I beg to state that I belong to a family of four generations of Riflemen. My father, William Peachey, served twenty-four years in the 1st Battalion. My son, W. D. Peachey, has served since 1864 in the 1st Battalion, and is Bandmaster at the present time in Hong Kong. My grandsons, W. D. Peachey and Thomas Kedge, are both in the 1st Battalion in Hong Kong, China.

DAVID PEACHEY,
late Bugle-Major,
1st Battalion.

29, Morrison Street, Lavender Hill, S.W.

AN AFFAIR IN THE TRENCHES SEBASTOPOL.

The subject of this notice, Colour-Sergeant J. Winch-combe, late 2nd Battalion, whose portrait is given in the present issue of the Chronicle, is one of the many gallant soldiers who have performed good service before the enemy, and yet, owing to "the fortune of war," have failed to receive an acknowledgment for the same, or to obtain any of the rewards granted to more fortunate comrades.

It is always a pleasant task for the Editor to recount the brave deeds of Riflemen in the Regimental Chronicle, and it is especially gratifying when, as in the present instance, it affords a means of placing on record the gallantry of a non-commissioned officer, which, although unrewarded, is none the less appreciated by all who wear the Green Jacket.

Colour-Sergeant Winchcombe joined the 2nd Battalion at Canterbury in 1853, just before the formation of the Camp at Chobham, and proceeded to the Crimea with his Battalion in the following year.

On April 22nd, 1855, he was Corporal in charge of a small party of the 2nd Battalion in the trenches before Sebastopol, which performed an act of exceptional bravery. On this day the 2nd Battalion furnished the covering party in the trenches under Captain Forman, and the Russians were found to have occupied a rifle pit whence

COLOUR-STRUCT JAMES WINCHCOME 'ELATE 2ND STRUATION :

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Colour-Sergt James Winchcomb (Late 2nd Battalion).

they seriously annoyed the British working-parties; Corporal Winchcombe led a party of eight men of the Battalion, including Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and M'Gregor, who advanced from the cover of the trenches, and, creeping down amongst the rocks by the Woronzoff Road, drove the Russians out, carried the rifle pit and destroyed it. It was a service of great danger, and Captain Forman, who witnessed it, recommended Corporal Winchcombe and the three Privates named above, for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The Commanderin-Chief, Lord Raglan, however refused this, on the grounds that the men had acted on their own initiative, and without orders from superior authority. He, however, marked his appreciation of their gallantry and the importance of their services by giving them £4 apiece.

Upon the 2nd Battalion returning to Aldershot in 1856, the Officer commanding was ordered to send in the names of men for the Victoria Cross, and he accordingly recommended the first three men who entered the Russian rifle pit, viz., Privates Bradshaw, Humpston and M'Gregor. These men were all granted the Victoria Cross for their gallantry on this and other occasions. Captain Forman was killed in the Assault on the Redan on June 18th, 1855, and there was nobody at Aldershot at the time to bring Corporal Winchcombe's case forward, although it was a matter of notoriety that he had performed the service above described. He led his party well, and it was whilst he was occupied in overthrowing the stone wall of the Russian breast-work that the other three men, who were all granted the Victoria Cross. entered it before him.

Sergeant Winchcombe subsequently served throughout the Indian Mutiny, and did excellent service as Baggage-Sergeant with the Field Forces under Sir Hope Grant and Sir A. Hereford, and was specially recommended for promotion, and was made Colour-Sergeant, in which rank he served until he left the Regiment. He was subsequently, for many years, Sergeant-Major of the North Cork Rifle Militia.

THE REBELLION IN MASHONALAND.

[The following capital account of the doings of the Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, is from Sergeant Archer, 2nd Battalion. Sergeant Archer, as most people know, was the Army Champion Runner in the United Kingdom in 1895; his portrait appeared in the last issue of the Chronicle.—Ed.]

RIFLE COMPANY, IMPERIAL COLUMN,

MASHONALAND FIELD FORCE,

SALISBURY,

August 30th, 1896.

Dear ---

Just a few lines to let you and all old friends know that I am getting on all right. This is the first chance I have had to write to you since we left the Cape, so I will give you a short account of our journey up here. June 26th—Embarked on s.s. Arab with 137 horses, ran on the pier when leaving the harbour (strong gale blowing outside) sea-sick, and on guard all night keeping horses 29th—Arrived at Natal, ran aground upon their feet. entering the harbour, shipped 140 more horses, 80 of them had never had a bridle on before, so you can imagine that we had a good job getting them on board. July 2nd -Arrived at Beira, one officer and one man down with the fever (none of ours), found out on arrival that steam tug had broken down and that railway was not finished, so we had to lay about until the 8th; went ashore one day

and visited Portuguese barracks, Serjeants' mess à la officers, bottle of wine, table napkins, glasses, fruit, &c., on the table, got in tow with the Commandant who treated us to as much wine as we could drink. 8th-Entrained for Fontes Villa (Fly country), saw any amount of game, grass nearly 6 feet high, got treated in Fontes Villa to champagne at £1 per bottle, started for Chemoyo on the 10th and arrived there the next night, splendid views on each side of the railway; stopped at Chemovo until the 18th breaking in horses and getting stores ready for the march. I was Acting Sergeant-Major for about a week, got treated first-class while we stopped there (very bad pencil so excuse writing). Mr. Stephens had a touch of fever, but soon got all right again. 18th-Started to march to Umtali, Acting Sergeant-Major on the march, every day about the same, i.e., reveille at 4 and 4.30 a.m., march till about 10 a.m., halt about three or four hours, and then march to place appointed, but nearly always dark when we arrived at our camping place, every one getting more used to the heat. Left Bellamy of C Company, at Massikessi sick with dysentry; arrived at Umtali on the 24th and camped there until 28th (Wayman, A Company, admitted to hospital with fever, but was able to go in hospital waggon); had two horses die on the way up. One of the scouts shot in the groin by one of the M.S.C., an accident, have not heard if he is dead. 28th—Marched to river Odze. 29th—Left Flank-guard and passed down from the front to be careful as several lions were knocking about; did not see any myself. 30th—Put in charge of ten picked men to act as scouts, got lost for about six hours, just arrived in camp as search parties were being sent out to find me, saw any amount of buck, &c. Went out scouting again

within half an hour of arriving in camp (fresh horse), came across about 200 of the enemy in a pass that I had come down by myself in the morning (good job for me that they were not there earlier), they tried to cut us off from the main body, but the firing brought up the other scouts, so we drove them into the bush, don't know how many we killed as they carry their dead and wounded away with them, but think about fifty. 31st-Attacked a kraal, nearly got hit with pieces of rock that they threw at us, got some chickens, goats, monkey nuts, &c. I received orders to place myself under Mr. Ross, Native Commissioner, with two men as escort, to visit kraals and find out if they were friendly or not, a rather risky job. 1st and 2nd—Burnt more kraals, natives had deserted them. 3rd (Bank Holiday)—Paraded at 1.30 a.m., to attack Makoni's fortress at daybreak; the Irish company and R.A. taking the north, the R.E. volunteers the east, Rifle Company and Scouts the south (Mr. Ross acted as guide). Distance there about ten miles on foot. The R.A. opened the ball, Makoni being taken completely by surprise; several of his people tried to escape our way, and ran nearly into us, after about two and a half hours of this kind of work, and putting in volleys at 800 yards, we received the orders to cease fire and advance as close up as we could; we got up to about 150 yards by creeping alone, the Irish Company bullets and R.A. shells going over our heads all the time, and the first they knew of us was by seeing our swords fixed. Captain Jenner gave the order to charge, and you may be sure that we lost no time in getting in, directly we started to charge they fired at us as hard as they could, all the bullets going over our heads. I made for the place in the wall where there was no loophole, and started pushing the bushes off the top of the wall, the

wall was about ten feet high. Captain Jenner and Captain Haynes, R.E., and myself scrambled through the gap that I had made, Captain Haynes being shot through the head directly afterwards, Mitchell shot the nigger that shot him. I soon got into a good position for shooting, which commanded the entrance to one of the caves, and put in some good shooting at niggers going in it, distance twenty yards. I don't know how many I killed, as they pulled them in as quick as I hit them, but I fired thirty-four rounds. Private Broad was shot through the leg, taken off at the knee next day; we left him at the old Police Barracks, now called Fort Hames. The others killed were Private Vickers, 3rd K.R.R.; Private Wickham, Royal Irish; there were about two dozen wounded. Acting Corporal Wide got hit on the water bottle with a spear; expect we killed about 200 of them, but could not tell, as they fled to their caves, from which it is impossible to get them out. Everybody completely knocked up when we arrived in camp, Mr. Stephens and Mitchell down with the fever, Mitchell all right again in two days, Mr. Stephens in a week. Have been attacking two and three kraals every day since, most of them deserted, the natives having fled to their caves. August 8th-Mr. Campbell never been seen since we attacked one of the kraals. 10th-Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Barnes, A.S.C., killed. We cannot get a good fight since we had the one at Makoni's. 16th—Mr. Joliffe, a transport contractor, shot through the head. 25th-Arrived at Salisbury, and laagered at Nursery Farm, about two and a half miles east of the town.

You should see the wrecks the Mashonas have made of the farms; broke everything, and what they could not break they have burned. Everyone getting on as well as can be expected in this ungodly country. I don't know if you will be able to make this out, but what with a bad pencil and different positions I have made a very bad fist of it. Thank Westlake for the Aldershot News he sent me; also thank the Q.M.S. for the People. How are you getting on in the Company now? Remember me to all old chums.

I remain,

Your Affectionate Chum,

JACK.

P.S.—We start for Fort Charter to-morrow. I will write again when the next mail goes. While at Chimoyo we nearly lost our rations, as five lions had a walk round the hut where our meat had been put, but got hustled off by some scouts.

Since closing the last letter I find out that we are going to escort mails as far as Marandellas, and the Royal Engineers will escort them to Beira; after seeing mails safely to Marandellas we go to Fort Charter to wash out some chief there; expect to stop there about a month. No rumour about our leaving this place; expect we shall have to stop till after the rainy season, when, if they don't give in, we shall be able to burn their crops and starve them. Should like to have some of the Sergeants' Mess food for about a week, so as to have a good bust-up. Four biscuits and one pound of bully don't make us very fat, but I keep about the same. All we can get to help the bully down with are occasional chickens and a few pumpkins. Collins is getting thin enough to run me, his canteen figure has all disappeared.

Everybody walking on the uppers of their boots; we only brought one pair up with us. I am all right as I got a pair of top-boots from Captain Hully. I look a trophy now, top-boots, trousers out at the knees, kharki serge the worse for wear, equipment bandolier fifty rounds, forty more rounds in the wallets, revolver and pouch on the left side, and I wear a slouch hat and pugaree, and nearly as black as a nigger; we sometimes go two or three days without washing. Tell Dempsey that this is the place to get thin in. All our transport bullocks have died of rinderpest; have seen hundreds dead on each side of the road coming up here, a splendid smell about; fifty vultures sitting on each bullock (get fined £1 for shooting one of them). They say we shall not have fifty of our horses live through the rainy season, and that nearly everyone will get a touch of fever; a nice look-out for us. There is a rumour that we are going to get extra pay from the Chartered Company; I hope so, as we shall want a new rig-out when we get back. This is all I can think about at present.

I remain,

Your Sincere Chum,

JACK.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Paley and I started on April the 8th this year for Pekin viâ Shanghai. We reached the latter place in three days, and stayed there the night as we had to change into a ship for Taku. While at Shanghai we saw the Volunteers parade for inspection. They consisted of one Troop, Shanghai Light Horse, four Companies of Infantry (one of which is composed entirely of Germans), and a Field Battery. They also boast a Band, but this is composed of Portuguese, Spanish and snuff and butter Englishmen.

The following day we sailed in a small coasting steamer for Taku, and had, as travelling companions, H. H. Child, who had joined us on his way round the world, and Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, who were on their way to Pekin, where he was newly appointed as H.B.M. Minister. After a stormy passage of two days we reached Chefoo, having passed on the previous evening close to Wei-hei-wei, which is still occupied by the Japanese, and where we had intended to have ridden over to see the Forts, but had only time just to go ashore and have a "look see" at the town of Chefoo itself.

We reached Taku on the 16th, and Sir Claude kindly took us up in his special to Tientsin, twenty-five miles by rail, where all the British Tientsinites were assembled, to greet their new Minister, while a Chinese band brayed "God save the Queen."

The hotels were full, and we should have been badly off if Mr. Norris, a missionary, and one of the best, having heard of our dilemma, had not very kindly insisted on our staying at his house. With his help we completed our arrangements for starting the following morning by road for Pekin. We had decided to ride, and to send our mule carts with the baggage on the first thing in the morning. Morning came, and a real wet one it was, so our host rigged us out in various coloured blankets, which we tied around us as we best could, and were very grateful for them. We got clear of the town in about an hour, and when crossing a bridge of boats saw two dead Chinamen, whom nobody thought it his business to remove. After six hours in torrents of rain we halted for our mid-day meal, which we ate standing in a ploughed field in a biting N.E. wind; then on again till we reached Hoshiwo at 8.30 in the evening. Luckily our carts with food, &c., which had left at 3 a.m. in the morning, arrived with us, having taken seventeen hours to do the forty-five miles. is easily explained when you have seen the so-called high roads of China, which are principally bogs or ditches, and form the main drains of the country. They are never metalled; and on several occasions we rescued travellers who had been upset in morasses in the middle of the road, and could never have got their carts out without our lending them our mules, which we had to unharness ourselves, as our drivers refused to help their own countrymen.

We put up at an inn for the night, but the word inn, however, conveys no idea of what a Chinese resthouse actually is. Imagine a row of filthy hovels arranged round a dung yard about twenty-five yards square, in which are collected thirty mules, ten pigs, a dozen carts and "plenty" Chinamen, all smelling, and all screaming at the tops of their voices. The yard is closed and barred at night with heavy gates to keep out robber bands and keep in the menageric collected inside. We occupied one of these hovels, which was slightly cleaner than the rest, and set apart for mandarins, for as such we were described in our passports, which were the size of a London poster.

Paley had brought his boy, known as the "Olo," from Hong Kong, but he had to engage another boy from the district, as the dialects of the north and south are quite different, and it was curious to hear the two talking to each other in "pidgin" English. These two soon served us up an excellent dinner, of which we were heartily glad; and then we retired to rest on the "kang," which, in Chinese houses, serves as bed and bedroom in one, and is formed by part of the floor being raised about two feet; and beneath which, in winter time, you can have a fire lighted!

After our experiences of the first day's ride, we sent our ponies back, and started the following morning at 4 a.m. in our carts, which were springless two-wheel vehicles, roofed in with canvas, very heavy, and drawn by two mules tandem. We put our bedding in first, and then having got in ourselves, wedged ourselves in with the rest of our baggage to avoid being constantly bumped against the roof and sides. Fifteen hours of this uncomfortable mode of travelling brought us in sight of the walls of Pekin, and we had a desperate finish to reach the gates, which are closed at sunset. Even when once inside, our troubles were not at an end, as the mud in the streets, when wet, is up to the axle-trees, with huge paving stones every few yards, in which the wheels jam, and threaten to throw the

mules every minute. Luckily there is a small hotel in Pekin, kept by a Frenchman, and here we found a welcome bath and dinner awaiting us. We had been twelve days coming from Hong Kong, which is about as fast as it is possible to do the journey.

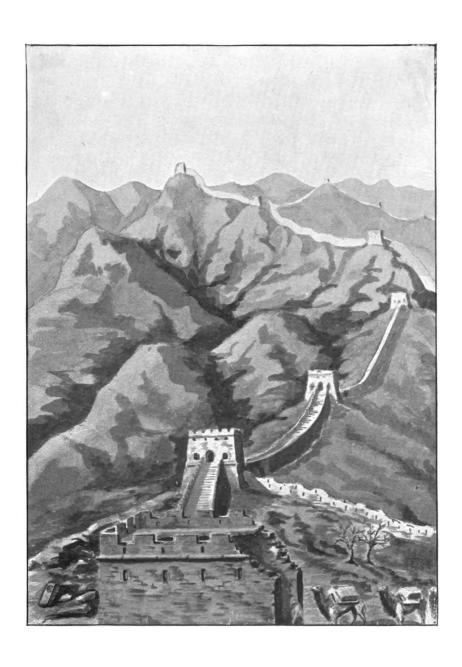
The following day, Sunday, 19th, we made a day of rest, and started on Monday for the Great Wall, this time on donkeys, with some light baggage in a cart. We reached Nankau the same evening. It is situated at the mouth of a pass, where the mountains rise abruptly from the plains of the Pei Ho. The following morning we rode fifteen miles up the pass to the Great Wall. The road is good, but one's progress is impeded by long caravans of camels. The camels here are the double-humped shaggy type, and look very picturesque with their wild-looking Tartar oont wallahs. The pass of Nankau is very fine, with high rocky mountains rising on either side of the road, which runs by the side of a mountain stream; and now and then you catch glimpses of the snowy ranges of the Mongolian Mountains. After about ten miles you get your first sight of the Wall running along a rocky ridge on the right-hand side of the road; but it is not until you have ridden another five miles that you reach Badaling, which is the great gateway spanning the road between Pekin and Mongolia. The view of the Wall is magnificent; range upon range of high rocky peaks rise one beyond the other, and the Wall, which has been built without any regard to the difficulties of the country, wanders up and down precipices and over the highest tops. It is in an excellent state of preservation in this part, and is roughly, twenty-five feet high by eighteen broad at the top, and has square towers at unequal intervals of 150 to 400 yards. It is built

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THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA. (From a Sketch by Capt. R. Baker-Carr.)

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almost entirely of large grey bricks, and is faced with granite, of which the towers are also made. There were several old iron pieces of artillery lying about in the towers and on the slopes of the hills. There are several secondary walls, which form loops from the main wall, and we passed through two or three of these on the ride up.

We spent a second night at Nankau, and the next day rode about twelve miles along the foot of the mountains until we came to the Ming tombs. The Mings. by the bye, were a Chinese dynasty, in case you do not know, and the last emperor died about 300 years ago. There were thirteen in all, and their tombs are arranged in a huge semi-circle round the base of the hills, from a mile to half a mile apart. The tombs are all similar in design, but vary in size. We visited the largest, and after some hesitation on the part of the gatekeeper about letting us into the walled enclosure, we found on entering, a succession of halls or temples, terminating in a great, square, three-storied pagoda, which is the entrance to the vault, which is under a mound covered with pines. All the tiles of the halls and pagoda are imperial yellow, and very highly glazed; the buildings are painted red, and contain some very fine marble carving, while the grounds are well planted with a very large-leafed oak and dark pine, the whole giving a very good effect. A main avenue leads to the central tomb; it is three miles long, and was formerly paved with marble, traces of which still remain. The bridges along the road are also made of huge marble blocks, and are still in excellent repair. At the entrance from the Pekin road there is a curious five-arched gateway, and an avenue a mile long, composed of life-sized figures. of elephants, camels, dragons, horses, and gigantic

statues of the Ming emperors, all cut from solid blocks of marble.

We slept that night at Shah Ho, a small, walled town, of which there are several in the country; but you very often in China approach what you think is a walled town, and on entering the gates find that the houses and inhabitants have long since disappeared.

We always found the inhabitants of the villages very friendly, quite the opposite from the ill-conditioned races of the south; but the filth and squalor throughout the whole country is beyond description, and all forms of skin diseases and ophthalmia are terribly in evidence. Of sanitary arrangements there are absolutely none, and Pekin is no exception to the rule, so that the smells are nearly unbearable.

We reached Pekin the following day and found that the Macdonalds had arrived the day before, and they very kindly made us stay with them for the rest of the time we were in Pekin.

We spent four days seeing the temples and sights, and although we were not allowed inside the Imperial Palace, we got a capital view of it from the walls. palace is built over a wide space, extends from the north to the south gates of the Tartar city. The buildings are all one-storied, and a feature in the grounds is a large hill known as the Coal Hill, never used, but held over for an emergency. No one is allowed access to the palace, and the guards themselves are quartered outside. soldiers, by the way, do no drill, and are only armed with bows and two-man firelocks. Their pay, when it finally reaches them, through various official channels, is nil; and as there is no such word as patriotism in the Chinese language, the men have no incentive to risk their lives, which they certainly did not against the Japanese.

The walls of the Tartar and Chinese cities join one another, they are splendidly built and in perfect repair, with huge towers about a mile apart, and the whole circumference is sixteen miles. You could drive two four-in-hands abreast round the top. The walls are quite undefended, but all the embrasures are filled with wooden squares, painted with a white circle and a black bull's eye centre—the white to represent the muzzle and the black the ball; this is to let the "god of war" think Pekin is too strong to be attacked when he flies around.

We also saw the Observatory, which is situated on the walls, and contains enormous bronze mediæval instruments, which, in their style and workmanship, are among the finest in the world, and hundreds of years old.

After four days' sight-seeing we rode down to Tung-Chow, and embarked in a house-boat and went down the Pei Ho to Tientsin. These boats are large roomy junks, propelled whenever there is not a favourable wind for sailing, by six men to an oar, of which there are only two. The stream being rapid we got down in thirty-six hours with only one collision, which was unusual, as the narrow and winding bed of the river generally make these frequent.

We found we should have to wait for some days at Tientsin, as the river had silted up, and no ships could leave, so we went to Shan Hai Kuan by train, 170 miles. The Chinese classes being all equally disagreeable and smelly we engaged a tin brake-van, and lived, ate, and slept in it for the whole time we were away. The country for the first fifty miles was nothing but one vast grave-yard as far as the eye could see; and, as in this part of the world the Chinese only heap earth over the coffin, you frequently see coffins and even corpses lying uncovered after there has been any heavy rain. On approaching

our destination the country altered entirely and became mountainous and wild and very pretty.

There is a story told that when this line was first built, a mandarin who was travelling for the first time, was unfortunate enough to participate in an accident, but when he was hauled from under the débris, asked, in the most ordinary manner, if "they always stopped like that!"

The stations being few and far between, when a native gets to a point on the line nearest to his own village, he throws out his shoes and luggage, and then jumps, often meeting with a nasty fall.

On reaching Shan Hai Kuan, the end of the line, and the place where the Great Wall touched the sea, we had our tin house shunted to a siding, where it remained all next day. The wall here is 2,000 years old, and separates China from Manchuria; it is in a good state of preservation in the low ground near the sea, but up in the hills has in many parts nearly disappeared.

The whole country about here is dotted about with Forts, which are built with no method of mutual defence or anything else, but contain a garrison of 10,000 men, who, getting no pay, make no secret of their intention of quitting, should an enemy come along.

We returned to Tientsin, and were lucky enough to meet a Japanese gentleman who had come over in his ship, which was the old P. and O. Gwalior, with a cargo of bones, and was returning at once to Japan, and he very kindly offered to take us with him if we would provide our own food and pay him for our passages. This we were very glad to do, and sailed two days later for Nagasaki direct, which we reached three days later.

During our stay in Tientsin we received the most unbounded hospitality; I really think people in China

beat all others in that respect. We did the ordinary round in Japan, but also made several expeditions off the beaten track, and wandered through the high mountain ranges of Central Japan, where globe trotters are seldom seen. In these out of the way places the people were very civil and amused to see us, but our Chinaman attracted most of their attention, and they were most friendly towards him. After six weeks, which is ample to see most of Japan, we were glad to settle down in Yokohama, and stayed with Babington, an old friend of the Battalion, until we returned to Hong Kong on July 15th.

Many people abuse Japan, but, although of course there is absolutely no sport, we enjoyed it thoroughly. The country is everywhere picturesque, and in the mountains the flowers and shrubs are lovely, better even than at the Cape

R. G. T. BAKER-CARR.

THREE MONTHS' LEAVE TO SIBERIA.

Hong Kong has one advantage, it is a good place to get away from, and with three months' leave before one there is a wide field for choice.

Japan is, or perhaps was, the chief attraction, but the way the Japanese have treated foreigners since the war has of late deterred many people from going there. The English papers published in Japan are largely responsible for this, as their tone is anything but friendly. The Japanese are utterly unreliable; they cannot be counted on to fulfil their part of a contract, and in business matters they have not yet learned that honesty is the best policy. The explanation may possibly be found in the fact that until a few years ago, trade of any sort was looked upon as degrading, and was only carried on by the very lowest class.

Their conceit is boundless, and the majority of the people are firmly convinced that they are capable of fighting the whole of Europe at a moment's notice.

But whatever the people may be, their country is simply delightful. The climate, scenery, and miniature houses, the people always bowing and laughing, are perfect, and one feels on landing as if one had stepped into a new planet, everything is so entirely different to anything one has seen before. There is no shooting, and not much to do; one generally spends the morning in the bazaar looking at ivory carving, silver, and em-

broideries; the afternoon in climbing over the hills to see some old temple or waterfall; and in the evening one generally adopts the dress of the country.

Yokohama is typical of the Japan of to-day; railways, overhead wires, and electric light, side by side with rickshaws, kimonos, and Japanese lanterns. I once saw an electric tramcar stopped by a policeman because two men had met on the line and were bowing their shaven heads repeatedly to the earth, having first deposited their umbrellas on the ground between them. It is a curious blending of East and West; and the same thought strikes one when, walking through a village in the evening, one finds all the ladies sitting in hip-baths in the middle of the road.

They are not troubled with shyness, and an Englishman finds it embarrassing at first to be waited on by the ladies of the establishment when he is in his bath.

English is now the official language in Japan. One's ticket or telegraph form is printed in English, which is taught in all the schools, and bids fair to become the common language of Japan, as it already is in the Far East.

One leads a pleasant, lazy life, but, as the Chinese proverb says, "even a feast on pork must end," so Ferguson and I, having had enough of Japan, decided to try Siberia.

We embarked on a Japanese steamer bound for the north with a cargo of 800 tons of cotton wool, matches, and kerosine oil, amongst which the crew smoked in a gale of wind, with a supreme indifference to any danger of fire. We touched at Fusan and Gensan in Korea, the latter, one of the finest harbours in the world, thirteen miles long, with only one narrow entrance, and shut in on the land side by a high range of hills. Any other

race than the Koreans would long ago have made it an important trade centre, and one can only wonder that it has remained so long in the hands of this lazy and contemptible people. A Korean who labours one day in five is considered hardworking, and their only idea appears to be dress.

On landing, we met a stream of people in flowing white robes and wire gauze hats, amongst whom our host pointed out his garden coolie, who had been to market to buy a pipe and tobacco, but as he had got his best clothes on he could not compromise his dignity by carrying a parcel, so another coolie had been engaged for that purpose, and followed his master at a respectful distance. The absurd part of it is that their positions may be exactly reversed the next day. They have no rank or caste, but a married man is treated with great respect; a bachelor is not allowed to dress like him, or to sit or smoke in his presence.

After three days' steaming along the bleak coast of Korea, we dropped anchor in Vladivostok harbour. Gun practice was going on as we entered, the puffs of smoke in all directions testifying to the accuracy of the Japanese map, on which the position of every gun was marked. The harbour is long and narrow, without much room for anchorage. The town looks imposing enough from the steamer, but one is soon disillusioned when, on landing, one finds that there are practically no roads, and that some ugly Government buildings and a big German shop are the only brick buildings in the place.

My recollections of Vladivostok are not pleasant. To begin with, all the people to whom we had letters of introduction had gone to the Coronation. We had searched the town in vain for a room, and when our ship sailed we found ourselves stranded on the beach with

three boat-loads of luggage—of which, by the way, nobody took the slightest notice—and rather at our wits' end to know what to do. We called on the Governor, but as he only talked Russian we did not get much further. After waiting all the morning, an interpreter was found, and, having made known our wants, we were handed over to the Chief of Police, who speedily procured us the best room in the town, by the simple process of turning out the lodgers. The hotel was a third-rate pot-house; food and sanitary arrangements indescribable. The truth is that Vladivostok is simply a fortress; consuls are not allowed, and foreigners are not encouraged.

Having made enquiries about shooting, and found that it was out of the question, we decided to make our way to the Amur river. The railway, which has been built, and is run entirely, by soldiers, at present only takes one as far as the Usuri river, about 300 miles north of Vladivostok. It answers the purpose of transporting troops, but has been very roughly laid; the limit of speed is twenty miles an hour, and, whenever there are floods, part of the line gets washed away, as we found to our cost when, on our return, we had to spend eight weary days in a railway carriage, waiting for the line to be repaired. Happily, there was a little shooting, so we made ourselves popular by providing our fellow-prisoners with snipe.

Iman, the present terminus of the railway, is a collection of mud huts, in which Russian soldiers and Chinese coolies herd together. The country was flooded when we arrived, so we had to spend three days walking up and down the line waiting for a boat to take us on. It was the Czarina's birthday, so some forty Russian officers and a few French engineers celebrated the occasion with

a large consumption of vodka, to the edification of their men and the Chinese, who sat round. Their turn came later. The Laird was several times accused of being a Frenchman, whether owing to his excellent French or to having had his head shaved, is open to doubt. He was extremely annoyed at first, but rather got to like it afterwards.

The Usuri is the boundary between Russia and China. We found some Cossack troops on board, returning from an expedition against the Chinese; and thereby hangs a tale, which is interesting, as it shows the difference between Russian and English methods of dealing with China. An unfortunate Russian soldier had crossed the river, and been murdered by the Chinese. The Governor of Habarovsk promptly sent four companies to the place; thirteen Chinese were shot on the spot, and there were further operations later. As a Russian officer told us, "Everybody was satisfied; they had an opportunity of testing their rifles, and it saved a lot of correspondence."

Cossacks do not come up to our idea of smartness; the officers wear long hair and ear-rings, and prefer squatting on the deck to sitting in a chair; but there is no doubt they are hardy enough. Their military training is simple and effective. They are drawn up in a long skirmishing line at fifty yards interval, given a point of the compass to march on, and ordered to go straight ahead for so many days or weeks. They kill everything they see, camp round a big fire at night, and go without stopping all day. They say they like it, as they get plenty of food. During the rest of the year they live on black bread and cabbages; no meat. There is no doubt that hordes of these troops would ravage a country, but it is doubtful whether they would help to win battles or give effective aid during a war.

We had some difficulty in getting what we wanted, as there was nobody on board who talked anything but Russian. When one has to draw pictures or go through an elaborate pantomime before one can get anything, it soon ceases to be amusing, especially when, after a long delay, one is presented with a box of cigars instead of However, people were hospitable-inconveniently so at times; at dinner one day a Cossack officer produced a loaf of black bread, which had been baked as hard as a brick, and, having with some difficulty divided it, half was handed up the table and deposited on my plate, much to the Laird's amusement. Russian food is as nasty as anything well can be; we lived on cabbage soup and chocolate most of the time. All Russians love grease; some moujiks on the ship I came back in, broke into the purser's stores and devoured all the tallow candles they could lay their hands on.

The Amur is a fine river, two miles broad at Hazarovsk, 600 miles from its mouth. The Russians call Hazarovsk the last town in Siberia, which it is not, though it is probably the last town they wish to go to, as everybody in the place, from the Mayor to the boots at the hotel, is or has been a convict. There is no capital punishment in Russia, and all murderers are sent here or to the island of Saghalien.

We found it a much pleasanter place to live in than Vladivostok. It is a big town, built on some hills overlooking the Amur, the capital of three provinces, and is the head-quarters of the Governor-General. The latter arrived while we were there, and was received with all honours—every house illuminated by order of the police, the street lined with troops, all dressed much the same, in blouse, belt, and long boots. As he walked down the line each company shouted, by word

of command, "God bless your Excellency!" which sounded rather well. There was a good deal of confusion in getting the troops away, as the crowd broke through, and the officers fell out, and drove home. The whole thing was much what one might see in a Native State in India.

We saw a good deal of the convicts, who were marched about the town in gangs, chained and guarded. They really do not have at all a bad time. They are employed on the railway, and have a few cubic feet of earth to dig out for which they are paid fifteen kopecs a day by Government, while the contractor pays them for anything extra that they do. They are well fed, as feeding goes in Siberia, and appear to have an unlimited supply of cigarettes.

We drove out to see them at work on a section of the railway. Just as we arrived, the gang threw down their tools and refused to go on working. The overseer walked up, and, after a good deal of talking, they were induced to go on working. The explanation was that they wanted their tea. They are also employed on Government buildings; and, after a certain time, are allowed to go as servants. Our host confided to us that all the servants in the house, including his wife's maids, had committed murder!

There was a big prison a few miles outside the town, which we went over. There appeared to be very little discipline; no hard labour, and no prison dress. Prisoners wear the clothes that they bring in with them; and they also bring their bedding, which is not conducive to cleanliness. The rooms are small, dirty, and stuffy, though Russians do not consider them so. There were about fourteen men in each room, lying on their beds smoking cigarettes. We were told that there was a rule

against smoking, but that it was never enforced. Two children, about four years old, were lying on one of the beds. Their father, who had murdered his wife, was going to the mines, and had obtained leave to take his children with him.

On the whole, a peasant is probably better off in prison than he is in his own home; and we could quite believe it when we were told that in winter they commit crimes in order to get in.

We examined the guard-room; the sergeant of the guard gave Ferguson his rifle with the cocking-piece pulled out, and asked him to close the breech. He was rather taken aback when he found that the Laird was up to that little dodge, and said: "Perhaps they are spies." After that we were not allowed to see anything more.

With a view to seeing something of the country, and, if possible, to getting some shooting, we went up one of the smaller rivers to a place where 2,000 convicts were at work on a bridge for the railway.

Our craft was a small one, and had been built specially for towing barges up stream against a five-knot current.

As the river was in flood, we had a good deal of difficulty in getting up, but the captain was a Manof-war's man, and did not stick at trifles, so by dint of putting 80 lbs. pressure on a boiler with a limit of 30 lbs. we eventually got up, and arrived during the total eclipse, which we saw under perfect conditions.

With true Russian hospitality, everything was placed at our disposal; but, as our kind friends were never for one moment sober the whole time we were there, we had great difficulty in getting anything to eat. The Laird had picked up a few words of Russian, but whenever he attempted to speak, a bottle of vodka was immediately called for, which one could not possibly refuse without mortally offending our host. If only the Czar knew how often we drank his health that week, he would certainly rest assured that there were two Englishmen loyal to him.

One day, when we were out in the woods the Laird, and a German who was with him, elected to get temporarily lost. When I met them, the Laird was walking ahead smoking a pipe, and not taking the slightest notice of his companion, who followed behind in floods of tears, and giving vent to ear-piercing shrieks. His joy at being found was boundless; and, pointing to the Laird, he said: "Ah, he is English; he keep his cold head."

Getting lost in these woods is no joke. One would soon be eaten alive by mosquitos. There are myriads of them everywhere, and it is on this account that the country is practically uninhabitable. It is a great pity, for a large part of Siberia is open fertile country—good corn-growing land—but the mosquito holds the field. Animals are driven mad by them, and it is only by taking extraordinary precautions that it is possible to cope with them at all.

We had rather an exciting voyage back, for the river winds a good deal, and we had to keep "sniping" round the corners to avoid being run down by the barge behind.

A man was swept overboard by the tow rope, and we had to go back and fetch him; a work of no small difficulty owing to the current, and which finally ended in our running aground and remaining there most of the day. There was a thunderstorm every night, which had to be weathered out on the open deck, so we were not sorry to see the last of the *Lydia*. She was an ill-fated

ship, for, on her next voyage, she struck a rock and went to the bottom.

Owing to a break on the line we were delayed a week in Vladivostok and got to know the place pretty well.

During one of our rambles we had to go through a fort to get to the other side of the hill overlooking the harbour, and with the most innocent intentions found ourselves in a place where a new battery was being constructed. The sentry, finding we did not talk Russian, became somewhat excited, and, though the Laird tried to restore confidence by lighting his pipe, the guard was turned out, and we beat a slow, but somewhat undignified, retreat down the hill, with a prancing sentry urging us behind. I left the next day for Peking, while Ferguson went round the coast and had a good shoot, bringing back six splendid heads—and leaving others behind owing to lack of transport.

I am not going to describe Peking, partly because there is little to describe and also because what there is there is too disgusting. The place is one large cesspool, which is hardly surprising, considering that it has been in existence some thousands of years, and has always been innocent of drains except for the streets themselves. There are few places of interest. The walls are certainly wonderful: fifteen miles in circumference, fifty feet high, and it is possible to drive eight carriages abreast along the top. On one of the buttresses there are some astronomical instruments, which were old in Marco Polo's day, but of which the Chinese have long ago forgotten the use.

The Examination hall is a curious place, containing 15,000 brick cells in which the candidates are shut up for a fortnight. In the middle there is a

tower where the mandarin sits to prevent cribbing; but there is not much of this, as the culprit, when detected, is immediately beheaded.

After arriving in Peking one's only idea is to get away as soon as possible, and I gladly seized the excuse of going to the Great Wall. The latter is disappointing after the walls of Peking. Two things strike one with regard to it, firstly that it has no foundations, secondly that it is broader than it is high. A Chinese explained this by saying that he supposed it was done in order that if it was blown over by a typhoon it would then be higher than it was before. It stretches over mountain and plain for 2,000 miles, and has been 2,000 years in existence.

The Ming tombs are well worth seeing. As everybody knows, Chinese graves are dug in the hillside in the shape of a horseshoe. The founder of the Ming dynasty had big ideas, for the diameter of this horseshoe is seven miles. It is formed by limestone hills surrounding a level plain. At the entrance there is a marble arch, from which a road leads straight across the valley to a hall 200 feet long, supported by several rows of teak pillars. On each side of the road are lifesize figures of elephants, camels, and tigers cut out of a single block of stone.

I was accompanied by a man from the legation, who talked Chinese perfectly, and tried through him to elicit some ideas from our coolies. "Had they heard of the Japanese?" "Yes, they gave trouble last year, but the Emperor had had them all killed." "Had they heard of Russia or England?" "No, but they knew that there were some islands on the coast of China where the Emperor allowed foreigners to live." Their ignorance is astounding. They have only two subjects of con-

versation, one is dollars, and the other is not. The fact that they consider China to be the whole world appears to me to account in some degree for their entire lack of patriotism.

An old man in Peking, who was asked if he remembered foreigners coming there and sacking the Summer Palace, replied: "Oh yes, that plenty good time, one dollar one chicken. In the country the people are not offensive; children usually shout "foreign devil" at one as one passes, but when my companion dismounted and asked the parents what they meant by allowing their child to do so, they replied that he was too young to know better, and he was made to "kow tow." There is no doubt that the mandarins and officials hate us with a deadly hatred, but the people merely look upon us with supreme contempt. One of the coolies, after examining a somewhat elaborate luncheon basket, remarked "these miserable foreigners have not even got chopsticks."

One often hears of a brave tribe who exist somewhere in China; in Hong Kong they are said to dwell in the north, in Pekin they exist in the south. They may do, but I have not met them, nor have I met anybody who has.

A Chinese fight is characteristic and instructing. It begins with an immense amount of swearing, gradually rising higher and higher until a few people are attracted to the spot. The combatants then very deliberately take off their coats. By this time a small crowd has collected, and the two are held by their arms. As soon as both are well secured each makes frantic efforts to get at the other, taking good care not to break loose. Then everybody begins shouting at once; suddenly there is a dead silence; it is all over and the matter is arranged by the payment of a few coins equal in value perhaps to

the twentieth part of a penny. As to coming to blows nothing is further from their intentions.

The cash of the country is a great nuisance; 500 coins, the size of a halfpenny, are worth one shilling, but as a few of these coins go a long way, travelling in China is not ruinous.

Language is the great difficulty, as it is different in each province. There are ten students attached to the Legation, who are given five years to learn Chinese. One of them told me that at the end of his five years, when he could talk Pekinese pretty fluently, he went into the country. He tried in vain to get his cartman to talk; the man would not answer. On his return to Peking the man remarked to the porter at the gate that some foreign words were really a little like Chinese.

The old Chinese teacher is very popular, but outside the walls of the Legation he will not take the slightest notice of foreigners. They had their revenge once. His son, who was going to be married, called on the students, with a view to a wedding present. One of them said that he would go to the wedding, to which the old man replied that his humble roof was not worthy of the honoured presence; but R--- would take no denial. The old man came the next day and said that it was contrary to Chinese customs for foreigners to go to a wedding, that R--- would feel uncomfortable, but weakly added that otherwise he would have been delighted to receive him, on which R--- promptly replied that he would certainly be there. The day before the wedding the teacher appeared in floods of tears, bowing to the ground, and implored R- not to go, as it would bring his family into contempt for many generations if a foreigner was present.

Radelyffe will forgive my adding one little story

about him, which some people in Peking are not likely to forget. He and Power arrived from their ride through Manchuria, and wanted to ask their way to the Legation. English does not go far in Peking, so it is not surprising that nobody volunteered to help them. Two mandarins rode past, so Radclyffe rode up to them, saying, "English, English." Astounded at the impertinence of a foreigner daring to speak to him, the mandarin looked straight to his front and rode on. Radclyffe watched him for a few minutes, then galloped after him, and, employing polo tactics, rode him off hard against the wall. The other mandarin and escort fled in the distance. The result was satisfactory, for a coolie was at once deputed as guide.

It was with a sigh of relief that I shook the dust of Peking off my feet. It has well been called "the bodyand-soul-stinking town."

My last night in China was an unpleasant one. We arrived after dark and in pouring rain in the town where I was to get a boat, and, when finally my cart stuck in a narrow part of the street, we found that the other cart with the interpreter had been left behind. The cart-man went back to look for it, but did not reappear; the horse sank down in the filth, and I remained all night sitting on guard over my baggage. I do not wish to repeat the experience.

I spent the last week of my leave in Shanghai, about which one is tempted to say a good deal, as it is far and away the finest town in the Far East. I believe Guizot said that if a Frenchman and an Englishman were put down in an island in the Pacific, at the end of the year the Frenchman would have a wife and family, while the Englishman would be king of the island. This is very much what has happened in Shanghai, and the

difference as one crosses the narrow creek that divides the English from the French concession is very striking. Drink is the curse of the place. It is the custom to drink champagne every morning before breakfast.

Getting typhooned down to Hong Kong ended a very pleasant three months' leave.

F. G. TALBOT.



A FROSTY MORNING ON THE DUTCH COAST.
"SETTING UP" TO WIGEON.

CHITZIS TO YOUNG SHOOTS &

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LETTERS TO YOUNG SHOOTERS.

(Third Series.)

By SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, BART.

[Notice by the Editor.]

This work is the latest addition to our "Regimental Library," which latter comprises all books written by those who wear or have worn the Green Jacket. Most shooting men are acquainted with the first two series of Sir Ralph Gallwey's "Letters to Young Shooters," but it can safely be said that, excellent as they are, this last far surpasses them in general interest and in the amount of information given.

In the present instance, in a volume of over 600 pages, and containing some 200 illustrations, the author deals exhaustively with the subject of wildfowl shooting in all its phases, both with the shoulder-gun and with the punt and stancheon-gun. There is no denying the fact that the vast majority of shooting men know very little about this all-absorbing form of sport, although it is a common occurrence to hear people discussing glibly about "duck flighting" or "punting," who have never had an opportunity of indulging in those fascinating pursuits.

Of course, as with most other occupations, a man must be "educated up" to wildfowl shooting, and to thoroughly appreciate its delights in all its bearings; he must, in addition to being a bonâ fide keen sportsman, know something about the various species of geese, duck, plover, &c., he pursues, and their habits, and how to find and to circumvent them.

But no words of ours are needed to sing the praises of the life of the fowler. Sir Ralph, in his first letter, aptly describes its delights in the following words:—

"Of all sports with the gun, wildfowl shooting is, in my opinion, the most absorbing, and a man who has once tasted its pleasures will rarely lose a chance of enjoying them, so long as health and strength permit him to do so."

Later on, when describing the intense excitement to be found in fowling, he says:

"To make a young shooter's heart beat fast he need merely stalk, gun in hand, but a dozen Ducks, and as he crawls gradually nearer and nearer to them, he may experience anxiety such as he has never felt before! He will realise, too, what the sensations of hope and fear are, if he be stealing up in his fowling punt to a thousand or two Brent Geese—his stancheon-gun loaded and full-cocked, and his finger on the trigger. . . ."

The only criticism we would offer on this passage is the insertion of the word "young," for where is the *old* shooter worth his salt who does not experience the same unspeakable sensations of anxiety, of hope, and of fear, if he be stalking a flock of duck, or, may be, lying under the shelter of a rock or bank waiting for a "drive?"

Says our author:

"The fowler's life is full of hope; he hopes for fine weather, rough weather, gales, calms, frost and snow; for north, south, east and west winds, or for no wind at all! He hopes the birds will sit, will fly, will swim; he hopes for dawn, for dusk, for sun, for morn, for stars. He hopes for high water or for low water. There is, in fact, no variation of time, of tide, of weather, or light, or darkness, that he does not, at one time or another, hope for, as his chances of sport are served thereby."

The critics who, unacquainted with the art and skill required to become an expert at punting, roundly abuse it as "cruel" and such-like, meet with scant mercy at the hands of the author:—

"Let the so-called humanitarians rage in their ignorance, and condemn what they term a massacre of innocent birds! Ye gods! what a dance these same innocents lead us fowlers, and how few of them we kill in proportion to what we see.

The author exposes the oft-repeated libel that the stancheon gunner "wounds more than he kills," for, he says:—

"By reason of the heavy shot he uses, he generally kills two-thirds of his geese and ducks *clean*, and those that he wings are usually all retrieved, for they are too precious to lose."

Enough, however, has been said of this much-debated question, for your true sportsman, well versed in all the mysteries of the pursuit of wildfowl, is content to view those who, through ignorance, affect to despise his favourite sport, with genuine feelings of pity, but none of anger!

The author is not a scientific ornithologist, nor does he claim to be so, but he has been for many years a close observer of all species of wildfowl in their haunts, and in Letter III. he gives a very useful compilation, from various well-known sources, of the wildfowl to be met with in the British Islands. Successive letters deal with "Swans," "Geese," "Duck-shooting by Day and by Night, Inland and on the Coast," &c.

Following these are letters on Ducks—both "surface-feeding" and "diving," Divers, Grebes, Bustards, Plovers, Snipe, &c., describing their habitat, nesting, and how to circumvent them. All this portion of the

book is profusely illustrated, not only with plates depicting the various species, but with pictures of portions of certain birds which present distinctive features and thus aid in determining their species, such as the feet of Golden, Green, and Grey Plover.

Many of these illustrations, by Mr. C. Whymper, are admirable likenesses of the birds they represent, but the same cannot be said for all of those by Mr. J. G. Millais. It is a revelation to many old fowlers and ornithologists that Scaup Ducks have heads of the size and shape depicted, and it is a still more surprising revelation that the bodies of water-fowl when swimming, such as those shown in the plates of Pochards and Divers, can be seen below water without their shape being affected by the ordinary laws of refraction!

These, however, are but minor details, and, after all, are but rare exceptions amongst the great number of capital pictures of wildfowl in their haunts which are scattered through the book.

The numerous plates depicting scenes in stancheongun shooting are reproduced from the oil paintings of Mr. Anthony de Bree, the original sketches for which were done, in the words of the author, "in mid-winter on the coast, in the haunts of the geese and ducks (in some cases a mile or two from land, on the desolate and treacherous sandbanks), and often under great difficulties of wind and tide, frost and snow."

Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey has, in compliance with our request, very kindly lent a couple of these plates for reproduction in the Chronicle, and they give an admirable idea of the life of a puntsman by day and by night in pursuit of wildfowl.

The book abounds with all sorts of useful information about wild birds, such as, for example, how to make a



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plover call, or to train a dog to find plovers' eggs, or initiates one into "a deadly and sporting way of killing wood-pigeons." A very interesting item given under the descriptions of the various fowl is their average weights, the author having for years made a practice of weighing many of the birds which passed through his hands. The heaviest snipe noted are those from one of the Western Islands of Scotland, some of 1,100 shot during the season of 1886-87 by the well-known wild-fowler, Captain G. J. Gould, in company with the Editor.

The last 150 pages of the book are devoted exclusively to the construction and working of punts, single and double-handed, as well as all details concerning the construction, loading, and handling of stancheonguns.

It would be impossible, in a work covering such a wide field of sport, and touching, as it does, on so many matters connected with the natural history of wildfowl, to avoid a few errors, but it may safely be said that these are few and far between, and that the work, as a whole, is by far the most useful and complete book dealing with the subject of wildfowling which has yet appeared.

A RIFLEMAN'S LETTERS AND JOURNALS DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR AND WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

RATHER more than four years ago, when quartered in Dublin with the 2nd Battalion, the original journals, letters and other papers of Major George Simmons, of the 95th Rifles and Rifle Brigade, were placed at my disposal by his family for publication.

My first intention was to bring them out in the Chronicle, and I accordingly set to work on them with that object in view. It soon, however, became evident that unless they were considerably cut down, which for many reasons was undesirable, it would be impossible to publish them in one or even two or three issues of the Chronicle. So it came about, that finally I abandoned any idea of attempting to find a place for them in the Regimental Annual, and decided to publish them as a separate volume under the above heading. The book is now well advanced, and, unless the unforeseen occurs, will shortly be brought out.

The original journals are contained in two small pocket-books, with paper covers, measuring only a few inches square and weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and 2 oz. respectively. These were carried by George Simmons in his head-dress throughout the various campaigns in which he took part, and hence he was always able to make notes from day to day of events as they occurred. These small books form

the framework, so to speak, of the more voluminous journal, which was evidently written subsequently, when more time was available for such a purpose. It is this last diary which I am about to publish, together and concurrently with a series of letters to his parents from the seat of war, covering the whole period between May, 1809, and September, 1815. These letters, many of which were written shortly after some historic battle had been fought, describe most graphically the stirring scenes in which the Light Division was at the time taking part.

Simmons took an active share in all the campaigns described in these letters, as will be gathered from the following brief résumé of his war services:—

In 1809 he was in the famous forced march of the Light Division to Talavera. In 1810 he was on piquet at Barba del Puerco when the French made their night attack on that post, and subsequently took part in the combat of the Coa (where he was severely wounded by a musket-ball through the thigh), and in the retreat to Portugal, and defence of the lines of Torres Vedras. In 1811 he was present at the various combats of Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, Foz de Aronce and Sabugal, and at the battle of Fuentes de Onor. In 1812 he was at the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, advance to and capture of Madrid, and at the rear-guard fight of San Munoz during the subsequent retreat to Portugal.

In 1813 he took part in the action of San Millan, the battle of Vittoria (where he assisted at capturing the last gun of King Joseph's army), the action of Echalar, the defence of the bridge of Vera, the passage of the Bidassoa and storming of the heights of Vera, and the battle of the Nivelle. In 1814 he fought at the battle of Orthes; and at Tarbes—the Regimental Fight of the

95th Rifles, as it has been well styled—he had his right knee-pan fractured by a musket-ball.

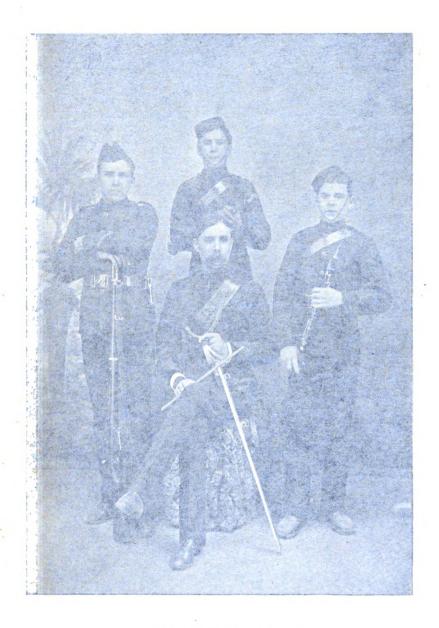
He served throughout the Waterloo campaign, and was engaged at Quatre Bras, in the retirement on the 17th, and the great battle on June 18th. Here he received a musket-ball in the right side, which broke two ribs, passed through his liver, and was subsequently cut out of his breast.

George Simmons was born on May 2nd, 1785, and joined the 1st Battalion of the Rifles as a "Volunteer" in 1809, became Second-Lieutenant the same year, Lieutenant in 1811, Captain in 1828, and Major in 1838. He retired in 1845, after thirty-six years' service, and died at Jersey on March 4th, 1858, aged 72.

He was the intimate friend of many of our most famous Riflemen, and amongst his papers are letters from Sir Harry Smith (one written to his old comrade to announce his victory at Aliwal), Sir Charles Beckwith, and others. Some of these will be given in an appendix at the end of the journals.

The late Sir William Cope served with him in the Regiment for some years, and in his History of the Rifle Brigade often quotes his old friend and comrade, "George Simmons."

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.



BRD BATTALION

MR. RICHARDSON BANDMASTER, AND HIS THREE SONS

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3rd Battalion.
Mr. Richardson, Bandmaster, and his Three Sons.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1898.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1898 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

War Services.

[1] Field-Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.

Abercromby, Hon. J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.

Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military

Alexander, Col. B. F., Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent

[5] Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service Club

Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester

Astley, B. F., Esq., Chequer's Court, Tring Atherley, Col. F. H., Landguard Manor, Shanklin, Isle of Wight

Austin, Capt. G. L., The Precincts, Canterbury

[10] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Baird, Robert Henry, Esq., Lausanne.

Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.

Baring, Viscount, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp)

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Pontefract

[15] Barrington, Viscount, Beckett, Shriven-

Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Naval and Military Club, W.

Bennet, Lord, 104B, Mount Street, W.

Bingham, Captain Lord, Naval and Military Club, W.

Blackett, Maj.-Gen. Sir E., Bart., Corbridge, Northumberland

[20] Blackett, Major C. F., 49, Nerothal, Wiesbaden

Blane, Lt.-Gen. Sir Seymour, White's, St. James's Street, W.

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., C.B., M.P., 10, Stratton Street, W.

Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Bootle-Wilbraham, Hon. V. R.

[25] Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., C.B., c/o Messrs. Holt, Laurie & Co., 17. Whitehall Place, S.W.

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, W.

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., Assistant Adjutant Jowaki Expedition (medal General, Meerut

[30] Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs'. St. James' Street, W.

Bunbury, Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

Burnell, Major E. A. P., Winkburn Hall, Southwell

War Services.

Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Turkish Honour, and medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). Indian Mutiny(medal and clasp).

Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Zhob Valley, 1884. Hazara Expedition, 1891 (medal and clasp and C.B.).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

and clasp). Afghan War 1878-9 (medal).

Burrell, Capt. Hon. Willoughby, 12, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

Burn, Major H. Pelham, Nosely Hall, Leicester

[35] Cairns, Capt. Hon. W. D., Shelley Hall, Ongar

Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club

Campbell, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq., 125, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

Cary, Col. L. F. B., Clovelly, Upper Norwood

[40] Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick

Chalmers, F. W. M., Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent

Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, W

Chelmsford, Gen. Lord, G.C.B., United Service Club.

Cholmondeley, Capt. H. C., Keyham Hall, Leicester

[45] Clanmorris, Lord, Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway

Clerk, Lt.-Gen. Godfrey, C.B., United Service Club

Clerk, Col. J., C.S.I., C.V.O., Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire

Climo, Brigade-Surgeon William Hill, M.D., Bengal

[50] Clinton, Lieut.-Col. Henry R., Ashley Clinton, Lymington

Clinton, Col. Lord Edward Pelham, K.C.B., 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.

Clive, Lt.-Gen. E. H., 25, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 8 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).

Crimea (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). Abyssinia(medal). Kafir and Zulu Wars, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-9 medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal andclasp, Turkishmedal).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).



Cole, Hon. Arthur, Eccles Hall, Attlebro.

Colville, Col. Hon. Sir W. J., K.C.V.O., C.B., 47, Chester Square, S.W.

[55] Conyngham, Marquis of, Slane Castle, Co. Meath

Constable-Maxwell-Scott, Hon. J., Abbottsford, Melrose, N.B.

Cope, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony, Bart., Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire

Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County

Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp

[60] Cragg, Col., Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent

Crake, Major E. B., Army and Navy Club Compton, R. E., Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater

Cuffe, Capt. Hon. O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly

Cuninghame, Major Sir William Montgomerie-, Bart., V.C., Kirkbride, Maybole, N.B.

[65] Curzon, Col. G. A., Woodhill Send, Surrey

Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club

Deedes, Major-General W. H., D.S.O., Army and Navy Club

Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin, K.C.B., C.S.I., United Service Club

Dillon, Viscount, Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxfordshire

[70] Dixon, Capt. William, Melksham, Wilts

Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Midyard, Hawick, N.B.

Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead

Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerald's Cross, Bucks Crimea, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp)

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea (Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, capture of Rifle Pita (V.C., medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Burma, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and D.S.O.).

Punjaub. 1848-49 (medal).
N. W. Frontier, 1851 (medal and clasp). Indiam Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasp). Abyssinia (medal and C.B.).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Red River Expedition, Burma, 1886-8, (medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

Drummond, Capt. Cecil G. A., Enderby, Leicester

[75] Drummond, W. Percy, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., 20, Draycott

Place, S.W.

Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

Dunalley, Lord, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary Dunn, E. W., Esq., Inglewood, Hunger-

[80] Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House. Alresford

Earle, C. W., Esq., Woodlands, Cobham, Surrey, and 4, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

Eccles, Capt. W. H., Army and Navy Club

Edwardes, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E., 39, Lancaster Gate, W.

Egerton, Col. Alfred, 30, James' Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

[85] Egerton, Major G. M. L., The Mount, York

Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Elrington, Gen. F. R., C.B., Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham

Enniskillen, Earl of, Florencecourt, Enniskillen

Euston, Earl of, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

[90] Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham

Eyre, Col. H., C.B., Bampton Manor, Lincoln

Fergusson, Major Harry James, Naval and Military Club, W.

Fergusson, Lt.-Col. John Adam, Royal Military College, Sandhurst

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal & clasp and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).

FitzHerbert, Major, Somersal Herbert, Derby

[95] FitzGeorge, Col. A. C. F., 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.

FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, Bart., 75, South Audley Street, W.

Fogo, Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott

Forbes, Lt.-Col. H. F. G., 33, Rue Tour Notre Dame, Boulogne

Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club. W.

[100] Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, Inspector-General of Police, Trinidad

Frere, Major Sir Bartle C. A., Bart., D.S.O., Wressil Lodge, Wimbledon

Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

Glyn, Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Morton House, Kingsworthy, Winchester

Glyn, Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

[105] Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius, K.C.B., Sherborne. Dorset

Gough, Lt.-Col. Bloomfield, Commanding 9th Lancers, South Africa

Graham, Sir R. H., Bart., Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire

Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club

Green, Col. A., Royal Hospital, Chelsea

[110] Grosvenor, Hon. Algernon, 35, Park Ashantee (medal and class). Street, S.W.

Guest, Montague John, Esq., 3, Savile Row,

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Carlton Club

War Services.

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War. 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

AfghanWar,1878-9 (medal), Burma,1886-8 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, D.S.O). Burnia, 1886-8

Indian Mutiny (modal and clasp). Sikkim Expedition, 1861. South Africa, 1879.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish and clasp, Turkish medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Boer War, 1848. oer War, 1848. Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp, C.B.).

fghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, Bronze Star). Afghan1878-80

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).

Hammond, W. O., Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury

Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club

[115] Hardinge, Col. H., Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants

Hardinge, Capt. Viscount, South Park, Penshurst. Kent

Harington, Lt.-Col., Egyptian Police, Cairo Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.

Hartopp, Lt.-Col. E. C., Copswood, Waltonon-the-Hill, Epsom

[120] Harvey, Lt.-Col., Upton Lodge, Slough

Heathcote, Sir William P., Bart., St. George's Club, W.

Heber-Percy, A. C., Esq., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire

Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnett, Shropshire

Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club

[125] Hesketh, Sir Thomas, Bart., Easton Neston, Towcester

Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark

Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., Wilford, Bray, Co. Dublin

Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester

Home, Major Hon. C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswell's

[130] Hood, Hon. A., Upham, Hants

Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

Hopwood, Major A. R., Dombreeze, Knows- Ashantee (medal and class). lev. Prescot

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (2 clasps).

Kaffir Wars, 1846-7 and 1852-8 (medal). Boer War, 1848. Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 8 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps Bronze Star).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal clasp, and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinand medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).

Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1864 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Ex-pedition (clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp)

Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near | Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal Gillingham, Dorset Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Acomb Hall, York

[135] Hulse, Lt.-Col. C. F., Goldwell, Newbury, Berks

Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 13, Eaton Place, Brighton

Hunter, Capt. Sir Charles, Bart., Mortimer Hill. Berks

Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington

Inglis, Thomas, Esq., 6, Queen's Gate, W.

[140] Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club William, Esq., Castle Lyons House, Fermoy

Keane, Lord, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford

Kingscote, Major F., Furbo, Co. Galway

Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

[145] Kinloch, Col. A. A. A., Army and Navy Club, W.

Knight, Capt. W., Bilting, Wye, Kent Lamb, Capt. James

Lane, Col. R. B., C.B., Assist. Mil. Sec., Horse Guards, War Office

Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster

[150] Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club. S.W.

Lascelles, Col. W. R., Norley, Frodsham

Lascelles, E., Esq., Norley, Frodsham Lawless, Major Hon. Edward, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Lawless, Major Hon. Denis, Lyons, Hazlehatch, Co. Kildare

War Services.

and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-89 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded, right arm amputated (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.).

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh).

Indian Mutiny, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal clasp). As and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). China, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Soudan Expedition(medal and clasp, Bronze Star). [155] Legge, Hon. C. G., Northgate House, Warwick

Legge, Hon. and Rev. George, Woodsome Lodge, Weybridge

Lewis, Deputy Surgeon-General John R. M., Markham Lodge, Kingston

Lethbridge, Sir W., Bart., Sandhill Park, Taunton

Limerick, Earl of, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge

[160] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon

Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. H., Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk

Lloyd-Verney, Lt.-Col. G. H., 14, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

Lucan, Earl of, 32, Portland Place, W.

[165] Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., M.P., Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset

Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset

Lyttelton, Col. Hon. N. G., Assist. Adjt.-General, Horse Guards, War Office

Maberley, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield

Macdonell, Sir Hugh Guion, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Minister, Lisbon

[170] Mackenzie, Capt. K. J., Conan House, Rossshire

Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Halesend, Cradley, Malvern

Macmillan-Scott, A. F., Esq., Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, N.B.

Macrobin, Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. A., Aldershot

War Services.

N. W. Frontier, 1868-4 (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Balaciava, Sebastopol (medal & 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Boer War, 1848.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star).

Ashantee (medal). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal).

Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

Franco-German War, 1870-1 (German War Medal). Ashantes (medal and clasp).

Manners, Capt. Lord E. W. J., M.P., Naval and Military Club

[175] Mansel, Lt.-Col. J. B., Smedmore, Corfe Castle

Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith Marsham, Hon. H., Junior Carlton Club McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D., Bart., 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.

Medway, Lord, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.

[180] Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York

Middleton, H. N., Esq., The Bank, Newcastleon-Tyne

Monck, Lt.-Gen. Hon. R., 84, Chester Square,

Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone

Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.

[185] Morley, J. E. K., Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square

Morgan, Capt. Hon. F. C., M.P., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth

Muncaster, Lord, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland

Munro, Sir Thomas, Bart., Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire

Murdoch, C. T., Esq., 76, Eccleston Square

[190] Musgrave, Major C. E., 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.

Newdigate - Newdegate, Lt.-Gen. Sir E., K.C.B., Orbury, Nuneaton

Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. H. R. L., C.B., Aylsham, Norfolk

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).

Ashantee (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 8 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidle, and Turkish medal). Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp, C.B.).

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp) (Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). Alghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.).

Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., The Grange, Whitchurch, near Ross, Herefordshire

Nixon, Capt. A. G., Bayhorne, Horley, Surrey

[195] O'Brien, Hon. Lucius, Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare Palmer, Sir A., Bart., Wanlip Hall, Leicester Parker, Hon. Cecil T., 89, Elizabeth Street,

S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace,

Onslow Square, S.W.

Paston-Cooper, Sir A. P., Bart., Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead

[200] Payne-Gallwey, Sir Ralph, Bart., Thirkleby Park, Thirsk

Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military

Pennington, Hon. Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester

Percival, Major-Gen. Lewis, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.

[205] Ponsonby, Hon. W. A. W., Brooks's Club, St. James's

Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Ashantee (medal and clasp). Place, Padstow, Cornwall

Rankin, Major R., Garrison Gibraltar

Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. J. B. C., C.B., 18, Edith Villas, West Kensington

Ribblesdale, Lord, 18, Manchester Square, W. [210] Richer, Major J. S., 30, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks

Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., C.B., Lt.-Gov., Royal Hospital, Chelsea

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ash antee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Adjutant, Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (n.edal & clasp). War, Afghan (medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Zulu War (medal and clasp).

Roden, Earl of, Tullymore Park, Bryansford, Co. Down

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Knight of Legion of Honour, and Medjidie).

Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

[215] Ross, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., Stone House, Hayton, Carlisle

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, C.B.). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Perak Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps. Bronze Star, K.C.B.). 1878-9

Russell, Gen. Lord Alexander, C.B., Ew- Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal) hurst Park, Basingstoke

sault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie).

Russell, A. G., Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke Russell, Capt. Leonard G., Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke

Ruthven, Lord, Barnclinth, Hamilton, N.B.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

[220] Rycroft, Sir R. N., Bart., Eastanton, $\mathbf{Andover}$

St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 32, St. George's Road, S.W.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal).

St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen's Camel, Bath

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Paul, Lt.-Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).

Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

[225] Seymour, Alfred, Esq., 17, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone Seymour, Col. Frederick H. A., Army and

Navy Club

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Seymour, Lt.-Col. Leopold R., Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey

Shannon, Earl of, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath

[230] Sherston, Capt. Maxwell, 18th Hussars

Sidney, Major *Hon*. Philip, Ingleby Manor, Middlesbro', Yorkshire

Simeon, Sir John Barrington, Bart., M.P., Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight

Slade, Col. C. G., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, W.

Snowden-Smith, Rev. Prebendary, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton

[235] Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club

Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton

Somerset, Capt. Hon. A. C. E., 19, Lowndes Street, W.

Stephen, Col. F., C.B., Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., C.B., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

[240] Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinbrig, Perthshire, N.B.

Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., C.B., 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton

Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., C.B., C.M.G., Commanding, North-Western District, Chester

Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 39, Chelverton Road, Putney. S.W.

Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club

[245] Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club

Ashantee (medal and clasp), severely wounded.

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). Burma (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). China, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny medal and clasp). Askantee (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).

Eguptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, C.B.). Soudan Expedition, 1884-5 (clasp).

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

Torphichen, Lord, Calder House, Midlothian

Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar

Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club

[250] Turnor, Major R. C., Villa Dora, Nice Ashantee (medal).

Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col., Boreham House, Chelmsford

Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham

Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., 72, Cadogan Square,

Vandeleur, Lt.-Col. J. O., Hyde Street, N. W. Frontier, Winchester

[255] Vans-Agnew, Capt. P. A., Barnbarroch, Whauphill, N.B.

Verner, Lt.-Col. Willoughby, Royal Military Nile College, Sandhurst

Vyner, Robert, Esq., Fairfield, York

Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer, Cavenham Hall, Soham

Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.

[260] Ward, Capt. Victor N., 59, Egerton Gardens, S.W.

Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., C.B., 40. Emperor's Gate, W.

Wellesley, Col. Hon. Fred. Arthur

Wegg-Prosser, C. E., Esq., Wellington Club. S.W.

Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., 66, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.

[265] Weyland, Mark U., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford

Wickham, Capt. H. L. Wootton Henley-in-Arden

Wiles, Sur.-Major Julius, Hitchen, Herts

(medal and clasp).

Expedition (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). Medal for Saving Life

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny(medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp, C.B.).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden, Derby

Windham, Major George S.

wich

[270] Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. Woolton House, Newbury, Berks Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillcliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho! Wood, Col. H., C.B., 95, Thorpe Road, Nor-

Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., 140, Cornwall Road, S.W. Wynford, Lord, 12, Grosvenor Square, W.

[275] Young, Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham

War Services.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp, and 7.4.). China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 8 clasps, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). N.W. Frontier, 1864 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1879 (medal).

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

- Field-Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
- Lieut.-General H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B.
- Lieut.-General Godfrey Clerk, C.B., Lieut. of the Tower.
- Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn.
- Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., p.s.c., Lieut.-Governor and Secretary, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
- Major-General L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding North-Western District, Chester.
- Colonel R. B. Lane, C.B., Assistant Military Secretary, Head-Quarters.
- Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.
- Colonel A. C. F. Fitz-George, C.B.
- Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, p.s.c., Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal.
- Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fergusson, p.s.c., Professor of Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
- Lieut.-Colonel W. Verner, p.s.c., Professor of Military Topography, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
- Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1897.

(Corrected up to March 14th.)

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.

COLONELS COMMANDANT.

1st Battalion.

General Lord A. G. Russell, C.B.

2ND BATTALION.

Lieut.-General (Hon. Gen.) F. R. Elrington, C.B.

1ST BATTALION (SINGAPORE).

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. B. Norcott.

2nd in Command.

Major Hon. E. Noel.

Company Commanders (8).

Major A. R. Peml	$egin{array}{ll} egin{array}{ll} egi$	tain C. E. Radclyffe	
Captain W. V. E.	ccles ,,	, D. E. B. Patton-Bethune	3
,, A. G. Fe		, R. G. T. Baker-Carr	
,, A. D. Ste	ewart "	, F. G. Talbot	

Lieutenants.

C. W.C. Knox	A. D. Boden
S. C. Long	C. V. N. Percival
G. Paley	G. L. Lysley
Lord C. A. Conyngham	W. R. Wingfield Digby
J H Thresher	

Second Lieutenants.

G. N. Salmon	C. O. B. Blewitt
E. D. Le P. Power	A. P. B. Harrison
T. Close	T. A. A. MCuninghame
S. E. Hollond	V

Adjutant.

R. Alexander, Lieut.

Quartermaster.
[Not appointed 8-3-97].

2nd BATTALION (ALDERSHOT).

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel F. Howard, A.D.C.

2nd in Command.

Major R. J. Maude.

Company Commanders (8).

Major G. F. Leslie Captain T. B. Ramsay C. D. Shute, p.s.c. Captain W. G. Pigott H. C. Petre S. Mills H. A. N. Fyers H. M. Biddulph†

Lieutenants.

R. B. Stephens* R. G. T. Bright J. D. Heriot-Maitland H. D. Ross G. L. Paget C. H. G. M. Clarke D. J. Propert

Second Lieutenants.

J. Harington A. J. Markham Hon. H. Dawnay R. P. H. Bernard

G. C. D. Fergusson

Adjutant.

G. H. Thesiger, Lieut.

Quartermaster.

F. Stone, Hon. Lieut.

^{*} Mounted Infantry, South Africa.

[†] Student at Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

3RD BATTALION (RAWAL PINDI.)

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon.

2nd in Command.

Major F. S. W. Raikes.

Company Commanders (8).

Major C. T. E. Metcalfe	Captain H. P. King-Salter*
,, A. E. W. Colville, p.s.c.	,, R. J. Strachey, p.s.c.
" Hon. C. C. Winn	" A. H. W. Lowndes
Captain V. A. Couper	,, C. R. Staveley

Lieutenants.

Hon. C. H. C. Henniker-Major	A. M. King
G. B. Gosling	Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart.
H. F. Darell	S. H. Rickman
Hon. C. F. H. Napier	M. G. E. Bell
E. G. Campbell	G. M. A. Ellis
~	

Second Lieutenants.

A. C. H. Kennard	L. H. Thornton
R. W. Gillespie	J. T. Burnett-Stuart
E. W. Bell	Hon. H. Cavendish

Adjutant.

G. H. Morris, Lieut.

Quartermaster.
John Adkins, Hon. Lieut.

^{*} Student at Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

4TH BATTALION (DUBLIN).

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel L. R. Stopford Sackville.

2nd in Command.

Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney.

Company Commanders (8).

Major (C. à Court, p.s.c.	Captair	ı H. G. Majendie
Captain	Hon. E. R. Bateman-	-,,	P. L. Kington Blair
_	Hanbury	,,	Oliphant
,,	A. V. Jenner, D.S.O.	,,	S. F. Saunderson
,,	E. A. F. Dawson	,,	H. E. Vernon*

Lieutenants.

J. H. D. Savile	Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe
G. P. Tharp	G. M. N. Harman
W. H. W. Steward	B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse

Second Lieutenants.

B. H. H. Cooke	C. J. H. Spence
G. B. Byrne	M. E. Manningham-Buller
B. G. R. Oldfield	J. A. Innes

Adjutant.

Hon. C. G. Fortescue, Captain.

 ${\it Quarter master}.$

H. Hone, Hon. Captain.

^{*} Mounted Infantry, South Africa.

DEPÔT (GOSPORT), temporary.

Majors.

C. A. Lamb (2nd Battn.) A. E. Jenkins (4th Battn.)

Captains.

W. N. Congreve (3rd Battn.) W. G. Bentinck (1st Battn.)

Lieutenants.

A. V. J. Cowell (2nd Battn.)

L. T. Saunderson (1st Battn.)

R. C. Maclachlan (3rd Battn.)

P. G. A. Cox (4th Battn.)

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(1) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Name.	Employment.	Address.
Major G. Cockburn	District Inspector of Musketry	Colchester
Major J. Sherston, $D.S.O.$, $p.s.c.$	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Bengal
Maj. Hon. W. Coke	A.D.C. to the Com- mander-in-Chief	
Capt. A. Fuller- Acland-Hood	A.D.C. to Major- General Swaine	Chester
Capt. J. S. Cowans, p.s.c.	Brigade-Major	2nd Infantry Brig., Aldershot
Capt. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller	A.D.C. to General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	Aldershot
Capt. H. H. Wilson, p.s.c.	Staff Captain, Intelligence Divison	
(2)	On Special Servi	CE.
Capt. Hon. C. E. Walsh	Egyptian Army	Cairo
Capt. L. F. Green- Wilkinson	"	33 -
Capt. L.R.S. Arthur	Vice-Consul	Congo
Lieut. J. E. Gough	,,	Zomba, British Central Africa.

(3) ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Name. Corps. Address. Q.O.R. Tower Ham-Victoria Park Sq. Major H. F. M. Wilson lets Militia Capt. L. L. Nicol K.O.R. Tower Ham- Dalston lets Militia Capt. T. H. Des 19th Middlesex R. Chenies Street, Bed-V. Wilkinson. Volunteers ford Square, W. D.S.O.3rd Volunteer Bn. Sunderland. Capt. W. F. Parker Durham, L.I. Capt. M. W. De la 24th Middlesex (Post 2, Throgmorton P. Beresford Avenue, E.C. Office) R. Vol. Capt. C. F. Pinney 2nd Tower Hamlets 66, Tredegar Road, R. Volunteers Bow20th Middlesex Duke's Rd., Euston Capt. A. S. E. An-(Artists') R. Vol. nesley Road, W.C.

(4) QUARTERMASTERS OF MILITIA. Corps.

 C. Clark, Hon. Westmeath Militia Mullingar Capt.
 W. Wadham, Hon. Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia

K.O.R. Tower Ham-

lets Militia

Name.

E. Teed, Hon.

Lieut.

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Dalston

Address.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-9," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87."

1st Bn. 3rd Bn. Rawal Pindi, Punjab. Singapore. 2nd ,, Aldershot. 4th Dublin. Depôt Gosport (temp.).

> Uniform .- Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

> > Colonels Commandant.

Colonel-in-Chief.

General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., s. 29May80

v.

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Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., C.B.

1st Bn. 1May91 28Feb.89 Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C.B., 2ndBn. 26Jan.92 17July90

Lt. Colonels. (4) 4Stopford Sackville, v. L. R. 1Dec.91 bt. col. 1Dec.95 3Curzon, Hon. M. 15Oct. 93 2Howard, F., A.D.C. 5Dec.94 bt. col. 30Jan.95 1Norcott, C. H. B. 16Dec.95

Majors. (4) (2nd in Command.) 4Kenyon-Slaney, W. R. 26June93 1Dec.85 1Noel, Hon. E. 26June96 12Apr.90 3Raikes, F. S. W 26June96 16Dec.91 2Mande, R. J. 1Sept.96 17Feb.92

Majors. (12) 1Pemberton, A. R. 7May93 3Metcalfe, C. T. E. 17May93 3Colville, A. E. W., p.s.c. 11Oct.93 2Lamb, C. A 15Oct.93 Cockburn, G. 14Nov.94 D.S.O., Sherston, J., p.s.c. 2Leslie, G. F. 14Nov.94 5Dec.94 4àCourt, C., p.s.c.

24Apr.95 m. Wilson, H. F. M. 25Sept.95 Coke, Hon. W. 14Dec.95 3Winn, Hon. C.C. 16Dec.95 4Jenkins, A. E. 1Sept.96 41

Captains. (24) Nicol, L. L. 9Mar.90 Wilkinson, T. H. DesV. 9Mar.90 D.S.O. 3Couper, V. A. 14Mar.90 9Apr.90 Fuller-Acland-Hood, A. 1 Aug. 90 4Bateman-Hanbury, Hon. E. R. 15Åug.90

Cowans, J. S., p.s.c. 3Sept.90 s.c. 3King-Salter, H. P. 3Sept.90

4Fortescue, Hon. C. G., adit. 14Dec. 90

Captains—cont. Parker, W. F. 1Jan.91 3Strachey, R. J., p.s.c. 12 Aug. 91 2Pigott, W. G. 18Nov.91 3Petre, H. C. 1Dec.91 4Jenner, A. V., D.S.O. 2Dec.91 1Eccles, W. V. 16Dec.91 1Ferguson, A. G. 1Jan.92 3Lowndes, A. H. W.

15Feb.92 2Fyers, H. A. N. 1Apr.92 Beresford, M. W. De la P. 8Nov.92 1Stewart, A. D. 23Nov.92 2Ramsay, T. B. 23Nov.92 Pinney, C. F. 11Oct.93 Yarde-Buller, Hon. H. 15Oct.93

Wilson, H. H., p.s.c. 6Dec.93 3Congreve, W. N. 6Dec.93 4Dawson, E. A. F. 4Apr.94 Walsh, Hon. C. E.,

4Apr.94 4Majendie, H. G. 4Apr.94 1Bentinck, W.G.14Nov.94 1Radclyffe, C. E. 12Dec.94 Green-Wilkinson, L. F. e.a.

10Feb.95 Arthur, L. R. 2 1Patton-Bethune, 1Mar.95

3Staveley, C. R. 13Mar.95 Annesley, A. S. E. 11May95 4Kington Blair Oliphant,

24June95 1Baker-Carr, R. G. T. 30Aug.95 2Shute, C. D., p.s.c.

18Sept.95 4Saunderson, S. F.

25Sept.95 4Vernon, H. E. 12Mar.96 1Talbot, F. G. 18Mar.96 2Mills, S. 20May96 s.c. 2Biddulph, H.M. 1Sept.96

Lieutenants. (37) 4Savile, J. H. D. 2Dec.91 1 Alexander, R., adjt. 16Dec.91 2Cowell, A. V. J. 1Jan.92 2Thesiger, G. H., adjt. 10Feb.92 2Stephens, R.B. 13Feb.92 1Knox, C. W. C. 15Feb.92

Lieutenants 2Ross, H. D. 23Mar.92 4Tharp, G. P. 15June92 1Saunderson, L. T. 15June92

4Steward, W. H. W. 23Nov.92 4Foljambe, Hon. A. W. de B. S. 14Feb.93 1Long, S. C. 18June93 4Harman, G. M. N 11Oct.93

3Henniker-Major, Hon. C. H. C. 15Oct.93 2Paget, G. L. 6Dec.93 6Dec.93 Gough, J. E. 6Dec.93 3Gosling, G. B 2Apr.94 1Paley, G. 3Darell, H. F. 4Apr.94 16May94 3Morris, G. H., adjt.

16May94 4Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T. 23May94 1Conyngham, Lord C. A. 14Nov.94 1Thresher, J. H. 5Dec.94 3Napier, Hon. C. F. H. 12Dec.94

2Propert, D. J. 10Feb.95 2Bright, R. G. T. 20Feb.95 1Mar.95 1Boden, A. D 1Percival, C. V. N

13Mar.95 1Lysley, G. L. 11May9 2Heriot-Maitland, J. D. 11May95 24June95

3Campbell, E. G 17July95 2Clarke, C. H. G. M. 30Aug.95

1Wingfield Digby, W. R. 25Sept.95 3King, A. M. 16Oct.95 3Maclachlan, R. C 27 Nov. 95

3Grogan, Sir E. 1. B., Bt. 12Mar.96 3Rickman, S. H. 18Mar.96 3Bell, M. G. E. 20May96 4Cox, P. G. A. 26Aug.96 3Ellis, G. M. A. 1Sept.96

2nd Licutenants. (24) 3Kennard, A. C. H. 25Apr.94 1Salmon, G. N. 2June94 Power, E. D. Le P. 2June94 2nd Lieutenants—cont. 2Gillespie, R. W. 10Oct.94 3Bell, E. W. 12Dec.94 1Close, T. 13Feb.95 3Thornton, L. H. 6Mar.95 3Burnett-Stuart, J. T. 3Mar.95

4Cooke, B. H. H. 22**May**95 1Hollond, S. E. 19June95 2Harington, J. 19June95 17July95 4Byrne, G. B. 40ldfield, B. G. R.

11Sept.95 4Spence, C. J. H. 25Sept.95

2Dawnay, Hon. H. 2Oct.95

4Manningham-Buller, M. E. 90ct.95 2Bernard, R. P. H. 26Oct.95

3Cavendish, Hon. H. 7Dec.95 4July96

4Innes, J. A.
1Blewitt, C. O. B. 18July96 2Markham, A. J.

26Aug.96 2Fergusson, G. C. D.

5Sept.96 1Harrison, A. P. B. 14Oct.96 1Cuninghame, T. A.A.M .-

Paym. 3Napier, Hon, C. F. H. lt. (acting).

Adjts. 1 Alexander, R., lt. 30Nov.94 2Thesiger, G. H., lt. 20Feb.95 4Fortescue, Hon. C. G. 3Morris, G. H., *ū*. 7Jan.97

Q.M. 4Hone, H. 30Aug.82 hon, capt, 30Aug,92 4Feb.85 Clark, C. hon. capt. 4Feb.95 Wadham, W., hon. lt. 19Feb.87

2Stone. F., hon. lt. 21Aug.89 Teed, E., hon. lt. 18Dec.89

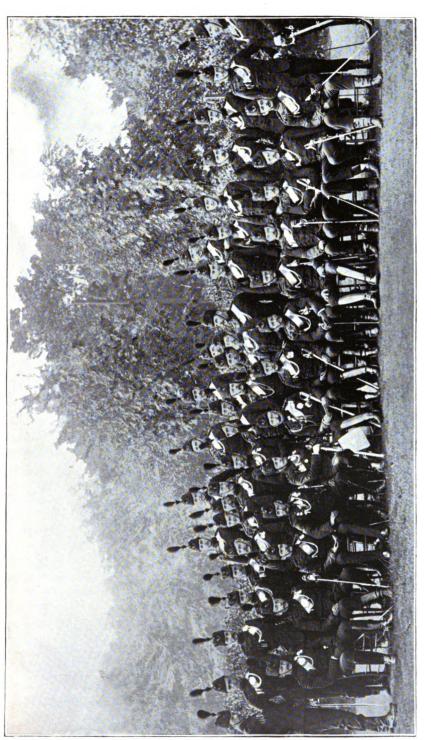
3Adkins, J., hon. lt. 13May91

Extract from Monthly Army List, March, 1897.

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January 1897.

ω	Station.		Officers.	W.0.	Sergeants.	Corporals. Buglers. Riflemen.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Totals.
Sing	Singapore	:	28	23	43	40	14	1,042	1,169
Alde	Aldershot	:	24	67	37	35	17	448	563
Rav	Rawal Pindi	indi	29	67	39	41	16	1,034	1,161
Dublin	lin	:	24	23	37	37	15	471	286
Gosport	port	:	80	١	19	19	4	227	277
:	İ		14		1	I	1	1	14
			127	œ	175	172	99	3,222	3,770



INSPECTION BY H.R.H THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF. ALDERSHOT, 25TH JUNE, 1896. Officers, 2nd and 4th Battalions.

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Regimental Record, 1896.

RECORD.

1st BATTALION.

THE troops did not go into camp for Mobilization as in the previous year, but small field days were held to illustrate separately the attack and defence of each section of the Hong Kong fortifications.

Sketches of the mainland side of the Colony were executed by all officers during February.

Brigade field firing was carried out on March 14th, from the south shore at targets representing boats.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Norcott arrived from India on February 11th, and assumed command of the Battalion.

On April 15th, summer clothing, "all khaki," was taken into wear, "white" being done away with.

[No further Record received, 10th March, 1897.—Ed.]

Notes.

The Warrant Officers, Staff and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish. Bandmaster W. D. Peachey.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. W. E. Hoggatt.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. E. J. Baker.
Mess-Sergt., Sergt. W. H. Arnand.
Band-Sergt. A. E. Burton.
Canteen-Sergt., Sergt. J. Connolly.
Sergt.-Master-Cook A. James.
Pioneer-Sergt. J. McAvoy.
Sergt.-Bugler E. Wilson.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Corporal J. R. Barnes.
Armourer-Sergt. E. W. Webster.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A "	Company,	Colour-Sergt.	J. Finney.
"B"	,,	,,	H. Smith.
" C "	,,	,,	H. Hopkins.
"D"	,,	,,	H. Lacey.
"E"	,,	,,	A. Smith.
"F"	,,	,,	C. Leslie.
"G"	,,	,,	E. Waight.
" T "		***	J. Shearing.
_	,,	"	o. Diteating.

WAR MEDALS.

Seven Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, and 35 N.C.O.'s and Men are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of medals for Long Service and Good Conduct:—

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish. Colour-Sergt. W. H. Arnand. Sergt. T. Filbee. Sergt. W. H. Foster.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of:-

One (300	Conduct	Badge	•••	•••	447
Two	,,	,,	,,	•••		261
Three	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	16
Four	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	1

Total number with Badges ... 725

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O	.'s ar	ıd Priv	rate R	iflemen	\mathbf{who}	\mathbf{have}	
${f re}$ -engaged	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	48
Re-engaged during	the y	ear	•••	•••		• • •	12

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Increase.

From 2nd Battalion Enlisted at Head Quarters	$oldsymbol{\check{2}}$	Corpls. 5	Ptes. 218	•••	Total. 225 3
Total	$\frac{}{2}$	 5	$\frac{-}{221}$		228

Decrease.

		Sergts.	Corpls.	Buglrs.	Ptes.		Total.
Died		_	1	_	5	•••	6
Discharged		_			4	• • •	4
To Army Reserve			2		7	•••	9
To other Corps		_			2		2
Sent Home	•••	3	4	1	63		71
			_			• • •	_
		3	7	1	81		92

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

[No return received, 10th March, 1897.—Ed.]

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Musketry	•••	•••	•••	5
Signalling	•••	•••		3
Commissariat	and	Supply	•••	2
Telegraphy	•••	•••		24

Six Telegraphy Certificates were obtained during the year.

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.	Cause.
Private Warren, H.	" A "	Hong Kong	11th Feb.	
,, Simmons, J.	" A "	,,	1st June	Plague
" Gibson, J.	"0"	,,	12th June	Hepatitis
Corporal May, H.	"F"	,,	13th July	Valv. Dis. of
Private Sharpley, J.	"G"	,,	15th Aug.	Heart Sporadic Cho-
" French, E.	"F"	"	4th Sept.	lera Enteric Fever

2ND BATTALION.

On December 14th, 1895, Major E. B. Crake retired from the Service.

On January 10th, Second Lieutenant R. P. H. Bernard was posted to the Battalion.

On January 14th, Captain Viscount Hardinge was posted to the Battalion, from the Staff.

On January 25th, Captain A. E. Jenkins was posted to the Battalion.

On January 29th, Captain Viscount Hardinge retired from the Service.

On February 10th, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 4 Private Riflemen joined from the 1st Battalion.

On February 17th, the Battalion began one week's consecutive Route Marching.

On February 24th, 98 Recruits joined from the Depôt, On February 26th, the Special Service Corps Detachment returned from Ashanti. The Officer Commanding, Special Service Corps, wrote as follows:-"I have the honour to bring to your notice the very satisfactory way in which the Detachment of the Battalion under your command performed its duties whilst forming a portion of the Special Service Corps for service in Ashanti. The conduct of the men was excellent throughout, and the greatest credit is due to all ranks for the soldier-like spirit shown during a trying march in an unhealthy (Signed) Fred W. Stopford, Lieutenantclimate." (Note. — The Detachment marched into Colonel. Kumasi with every man in the ranks.)

On April 8th, 48 Recruits joined from the Depôt.

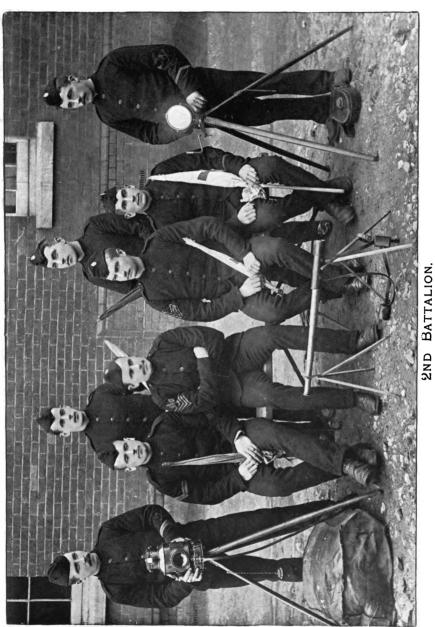
On April 28th, Lieutenant R. B. Stephens, Sergeant Archer, Corporals Morgan and Warters, 1 Bugler and 26 Private Riflemen left head-quarters to join the Mounted Infantry, for service in South Africa, forming part of a Company under Captain A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., 4th Battalion.

On April 29th, Lieutenant D. J. Propert was appointed Assistant Adjutant from the 24th, vice Lieutenant R. B. Stephens resigned.

On May 3rd, General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught marched the Battalion to church as Colonel-in-Chief.

On May 12th, the Battalion completed Battalion training.

On May 26th, Captain A. Hood was appointed A.D.C. to Major-General L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., dated March 12th, 1896.



REGIMENTAL SIGNALLERS.

Gained a "Highest Possible" Figure of Merit (382), and were bracketed First in the Army, 1895.

PTE. KENDRICK

PTE. COPPINGS.

SERGT. EASTMEAD.

PTE. MORTON

(ASSIST. INSTRUCTOR) SERGT. BARTER

On June 25th, H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief inspected the 2nd and 4th Battalions together on the Queen's Parade.

On July 7th, 48 Recruits joined from the Depôt.

On July 11th, the Battalion Team took the 3rd Prize in the Inter-Regimental Trophy at the Army Rifle Meeting; 17 teams competed, those of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Engineers being 1st and 2nd.

On July 13th, "A" Company's team, under Second Lieutenant J. Harington, was 2nd, and "G" Company's was 8th in the "Evelyn Wood" Competitions (48 teams competed).

On July 23rd, Captain H. E. Vernon was posted to the Battalion, on promotion.

On July 22nd and 26th, the Battalion was inspected by Major-General H. M. Bengough, C.B.

On August 21st, the Battalion team, consisting of 96 Riflemen and 8 Sergeants, under Lieutenants H. D. Ross and H. Dawnay, took 2nd Prize in the Obstacle Race (one mile across country, completing the course in 1 min. 32 sec.

On August 25th, Lieutenant S. Mills was promoted Captain, dated May 20th, 1896.

On August 28th, the Battalion formed part of the Manœuvre Force assembled at Aldershot.

On September 3rd, Second Lieutenant A. J. Markham was posted to the Battalion.

Lieutenant J. E. Gough was seconded for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

On September 1st, Major W. Verner was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed Professor of Military Topography at Sandhurst.

On September 14th, Second Lieutenant G. C. D. Fergusson was posted to the Battalion.

On September 16th, "C," "D," "E," and "H" Companies began musketry.

On September 17th, Captain A. E. Jenkins was promoted Major and posted to the 4th Battalion, dated September 1st, 1896.

On September 25th, Captain H. M. Biddulph was posted to the Battalion.

On October 30th, a Draft, under Captain H. A. N. Fyers, consisting of 2 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, and 118 Private Riflemen left for Singapore to join the 1st Battalion.

On December 1st, 14 men joined from the Depot.

On December 21st, Captain R. J. Strachey exchanged to the 3rd Battalion with Captain H. C. Petre.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major E. Bull. Bandmaster T. Connor.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. A. White.

Orderly-Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. T. Whitehead.

Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry C. White.

Sergt.-Bugler F. Conolly.

Sergt.-Master Cook. Sergt. A. W. Beer (probation.)

Pioneer-Sergt. J. R. Payne.

Band-Sergt. J. Brooks.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. S. J. Drawbridge.

Mess-Sergt., Colour-Sergt. C. Nash.

Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good.

Armourer-Sergt. G. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, J. Nicholas.

"B" ,, G. Hodder.

"C" ,, J. Eastwood.

	RECORD, 2nd BATTALION.						
	"D" "E" "F" "G"	, , ,, , ,,	W. H H. V	Fraley Aldrid Barnes. Vestlakeshman.	lge.		
	G	OOD CONI	отст мі	EDALS.			
	Sergt. Acting Acting Privat	r-Sergt. Master- g-Corpora g-Corpora te Plail. te Harris	Tailor C al Presto al Farm	C. Good on.			
	G	OOD CONI	OUCT BA	DGES.			
	e Good C				•••	124	
Tw		,,	,,	•••	•••	38	
	ree ,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	11	
For		,,	,,	•••	•••	3	
Six	,,	,,	"	•••	•••	2	
		ŗ	Total	•••]	178	
		RE-ENGA	GEMEN'	rs.			
Se	ergts	4 Rifle	men	1 To	tal	5	
		EXTE	nsions.				
Sergts	8 Corp	orals 1	Rifler	men	3 To	otal	12
		INCE	REASE.				
Recru	its (other	than fro	m Denô	ıt)		16	
	d from D			•••	•••	10	
	other Co		•••	•••	•••	3	
,,		attalion		t	•••	251	
,,	Battalion	n Abroad	v rebo	• •••	•••	$\frac{251}{42}$	
,,			•••	•••	•••		
		Total	•••	•••	•••	322	

DECREASE.

Discharge	e d	•••	•••	•••		52
Deserted	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	35
To Army	Reserve	(on cor	npletio	n)	•••	11
,,	,,	(on cor	version	n)		10
To other		•••	•••	•••		11
To Militi	a and Vo	lunteer	s		•••	7
To Home	Battalio	on or D	epôt	•••	•••	24
To Batta			•	•••	•••	225
		Total	•••			375

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 10; 2nd Class, 141; 3rd Class, 75.

Number obtained in the year.

First Class, 3; 2nd Class, 38; 3rd Class, 39.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Musketry Certificates	•••	•••	• • •	25
Gymnastic (9 Firsts and 1	Second	d)		10

WAR MEDALS.

Four Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 13 N.C.O.'s and Men are in possession of War Medals.

3RD BATTALION.

On January 1st, Second Lieutenant R. C. H. Bernard was posted on appointment dated November 28th, 1895, and on the 3rd, Second Lieutenant R. C. Maclachlan was promoted Lieutenant, dated December, 1895.

The detachment which had been stationed at Fort

Attock rejoined Head Quarters on January 10th. On the 12th a draft consisting of Second-Lieutenant A. C. H. Kennard, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals and 97 Riflemen joined from the 4th Battalion. Major C. H. B. Norcott was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to the command of the 1st Battalion, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. St. Paul, dated December 16th, 1895. On the same date Captain Hon. C. C. Winn was promoted vice C. H. B. Norcott.

On March 12th, Lieutenant R. C. Maclachlan proceeded to the Depôt for a tour of duty.

A draft consisting of 1 Colour-Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 35 Riflemen joined from 4th Battalion on April 8th. The Battalion proceeded in three parties to Kuldana, Murree Hills, to be quartered there during the hot season, starting on April 15th. The posting of Second Lieutenant Hon. H. Cavendish to the Battalion on joining, dated December 10th, 1895, and the posting of Captain H. P. King-Salter, on vacating appointment of Adjutant of Volunteers, were received February 15th.

On March 28th, the Battalion was placed in the 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps and took over mobilization equipment.

On May 2nd, Captain A. S. E. Annesley proceeded to England to take up the appointment of Adjutant to the 20th Middlesex Volunteers.

On July 21st, Lieutenant G. H. Morris obtained an Extra Certificate of Qualification in Musketry.

The following 2nd Lieutenants were promoted Lieutenants as follows:

Sir E. J. B. Grogan, on March 12th.

S. H. Rickman, on March 18th.

M. G. E. Bell, on May 20th.

G. M. A. Ellis, on July 1st.

The Battalion proceeded by Route March in three parties to Rawul Pindi, and went into quarters at West Ridge on October 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1896.

[No further Record received, 10th March, 1897.—Ed.]

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies. Bandmaster E. J. Richardson.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. F. Philpott.

Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. G. M. Harper.

Sergt.-Bugler D. H. Lumgair.

Sergt.-Master-Tailor J. Teskey.

Band-Sergt. M. Halligan.

Pioneer-Sergt. G. Harding.

Canteen-Sergt. W. Jackson.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. F. Garneys.

Mess-Sergt., Sergt. J. Harker.

Sergt.-Instr. in Musketry, Sergt. F. Bell.

Armourer-Sergt. T. Illing.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A "	Company,	Colour-Sergeant	W. Sherman.
"B"	,,	,,	G. M. Thomson
" C "	,,	,,	R. J. Hilliar.
"D"	,,	,,	W. Mansbridge.
"E"	,,	,,	E. Hughes.
"F"	,,	,,	A. McBride.
"G"	,,	,,	H. W. Bryant.
"H"	,,		W. Hughes.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

	524	\mathbf{Men}	are in	possession	of 1	\mathbf{Badge}	• • •	524
	188	,,	,,	- ,,	2	Badges	• • •	376
	15	,,	,,	,,	3	,,		45
	6	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	• • • •	24
Total	733				Т	otal Bad	ges	969

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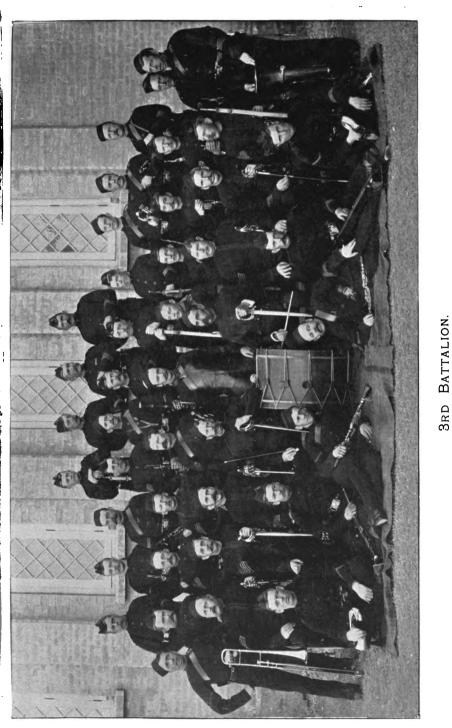
Andrew State of the State of th The state of the state of the state of Contract of Contract I have been supported by the second A Charles Bergh, V. H. Conn. Salat Booker Charles Salat A. Carry .

At the second of the con-To Save Another Lookletry Sara Report Arthur Frank P. Car

1 (2003)	*	Jan Da Maria and
		C. M. Thank
	v	$R \sim P(J, r)$
** *** ***		The way William
		S. Huger
		A. Wash May
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. 1 . **		W. H. Games

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,	,	••	• •		Barrier .	. , .	
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GROUP OF THOSE STILL SERVING WHO EMBARKED FOR GIBRALTAR WITH THE BATTALION ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1885.

(Taken at Rawal Pindi 21st February, 1896.)

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GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The under-mentioned Non-commissioned Officers are in possession of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal:—

Quartermaster-Sergt. F. Philpott.

Colour-Sergt. A. McBride.

Acting-Corporal J. Lamb.

WAR MEDALS.

Five Officers and 17 Non-commissioned Officers and Men are in possession of War Medals.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total number re-engaged Re-engaged during the year	···	•	67 26
EXTENSION	s.		
Total number extended	•••	6	38
Extended during the year	•••	2	21
INCREASE AND DE	CREASE.		
Strength on January 1st, 1896	•••	•••	934
Increase.			
Attested		1	
Drafts from 4th Battalion		137	
Transfers received from other C	orps	3.	
Transfers from Army Reserve		1	
			142
Total on strength during year		•••	1,076
Decrease.			
Died		5	•
Discharged		1	
To Army Reserve, India		3	
To other Corps		3	
Sent home		52	
			64
Strength on November 1st, 189	6	•••	1,012

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned Officers and Non-commissioned Officers obtained Certificates of Qualification in Musketry at Chungla Gully:-

Lieutenant G. H. Morris.

E. G. Campbell

Sergeant R. Wignall.

G. C. Brandt.

A. Tyler.

B. C. Oldfield.

R. C. Fairley.

E. S. Tomsett.

Corporal E. Smith obtained a Certificate of Qualification in Veterinary duties at Umballa.

TRANSPORT.

Acting-Corporals R. Blundell, C. Andrews, R. Murphy, and H. Clarke obtained Certificates of Qualification as Transport Assistants.

TELEGRAPHY.

The under-mentioned obtained Certificates:—

Private F. Ford.

,,

Private J. Bartholomew.

A. Norman.

A. Seamer.

J. Dennis.

G. Haywood. ,, F. Allum.

T. Robertson. ,, A. Knight.

W. Bedo.

J. Herrmann.

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 9; 2nd Class, 225; 3rd Class, 155.

Number of Certificates obtained during the year. First Class, 2; 2nd Class, 14; 3rd Class, 20.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

2nd Lieutenant A. C. H. Kennard obtained a Certificate of Qualification as an Instructor.

Acting-Sergeant W. Williams obtained a Certificate of Qualification as an Assistant Instructor.

The Battalion stood 20th on the list of British Infantry in India, 1895-6.

Figure of Merit ... 476.25 Accuracy ... "Very Accurate."

In a Test Message competition at the District Assault-at-Arms, the Battalion signallers took the First Prize, after a second competition with the Gordon Highlanders, who headed the list for the year.

GYMNASTICS.

Acting-Corporals Staines and Jordan obtained Certificates Qualification as Instructors in Fencing and Gymnastics.

No.	Rank and Name.		Cause.	Station.
2226	Rifleman	Cowper, A.	Enteric Fever	Rawal Pindi
1397	"	Bennett, A.	Pneumonia.	,,
601	,,	Lightwood, E.	Bronchitis	"
2748	,,	Cowper, C.	Enteric Fever	Kuldana
955	"	Painter, E.	,,	Cherat

DEATHS.

4TH BATTALION.

On March the 1st, Major-General L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., assumed command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On April 22nd, orders were received to prepare for active service in South Africa, one section of the Mounted

Infantry, of the following strength:—Lieutenant H. E. Vernon, 1 Company Sergeant - Major, 1 Corporal, 1 Farrier, 25 Riflemen: Total, 29; to form part of the Rifle Company under command of Captain A. V. Jenner, D.S.O.

On May 1st, the Battalion took part in his first Review of the Aldershot Division by Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief.

On May 2nd, the Mounted Infantry Detachment, strength as above, proceeded to Southampton, and embarked on the ss. *Tantallon Castle* for conveyance to Cape Town.

On June 25th, the 2nd and 4th Battalions were inspected together by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief.

STRENGTH.

2nd Battalion 4th ,,	•••	Officers 18 21	W.O.'s 2 2	Sergts. 40 38	8 File 549 583	 Total 609 644
						 1253

The result of the Annual Inspection in Signalling was announced. Figure of Merit 128.65, 5th place in Aldershot District.

On July 10th, Lieutenant H. E. Vernon was promoted Captain and posted to the 2nd Battalion, dated March 12th, and 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Innes was posted to the Battalion.

On August 5th, the Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major-General L. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G.

STRENGTH ON PARADE.

LtCol.	Majors	Capts.	Lts.	2nd Lts.	Staff Offs.	₩.O.'s	Sergts.	Corps.	Buglers.	Ptes.
1	3	5	5	7	2	2	39	41	14	649

On August 3rd, the Battalion competed in the Military Obstacle Race over one mile and twelve obstacles, for a Shield, presented by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., the team being composed of 2 Officers, 8 Sergeants, and 96 Rank and File, and took 3rd Prize.

On this date, the "Rifle Company" Mounted Infantry, under Captain A. V. Jenner, D.S.O. stormed Makoni's Kraal, forty-five miles north-west of Umtali.

On August 29th, the Battalion forming part of the 3rd Brigade, under Colonel L. S. Sackville, of the 2nd Division Manœuvring Force, under Major-General L. V. Swaine; marched to Camp at Frensham Great Pond under command of Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, taking part in a Field Day en route.

On August 30th, halted at Frensham.

On August 31st, took part in a Brigade Field Day.

On September 1st, marched, after a Field Day, to Aldershot.

The further move of the Division to Camp at Barossa was abandoned owing to excessive rain.

On September 11th, the Manœuvres terminated after a March Past of the whole force before the Commander-in-Chief.

On September 7th, Major R. J. Maude was transferred to the 2nd Battalion as Second in Command.

On September 14th, the Battalion, strength as under: 22 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 34 Sergeants, 14 Buglers, 638 Rank and File, 26 women and 58 children, proceeded to Farnborough, and thence by rail and boat to Holyhead and Dublin, and occupied Portobello Barracks.

On September 15th, 2nd Lieutenant P. G. A. Cox was promoted Lieutenant, dated August 23rd.

On September 23rd, Major A. E. Jenkins was promoted to the Battalion, and posted to "C" Company.

On October 8th, the Marching-in Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, commanding Dublin District.

Notes.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS. '

Sergt.-Major J. C. Duff. Bandmaster F. Harris.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Lowder.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. J. Wilson.
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry W. Sherwood.
Armourer-Sergt. (1st Class) R. Taylor.
Sergt.-Bugler E. Chittenham.
Band-Sergt. W. Bradshaw.
Pioneer-Sergt. R. White.
Sergt.-Master-Cook R. Crudass.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor Holderness.
Orderly-Mess Sergt. J. Grandy.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Acting-Sergt. J. E. Sladden.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

			-Sergt.	G. Ingram.
"B"	Company,	,,	,,	G. Wood.
" C "	Company,	,,	,,	J. Slee.
"D"	Company,	,,	,,	W. Cleaver.
"E"	Company,	,,	,,	T. Malone.
"F"	Company,	,,	,,	G. Cox.
"G"	Company,	,,	,,	D. Mitchell.
"H"	Company,	,,	,,	H. E. Worthing.

WAR MEDALS.

Seven Officers and 18 Non-Commissioned Officers and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals:—

Sergeant J. S. Grandy. Bandsman G. Wooldridge. Private A. Melville.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number	r of Ri	flem	en in pos	sessio	n of		
-	One G	ood	Conduct	Badg	e	•••	127
	Two	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	21
	Three	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	11
	Four	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	6
			Total w	ith Ba	adges	•••	 165

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of	N.C.O.'s	and Pri	vate R	iflemen	who	have	
re-engage	d	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Number wh	o have re-	engaged	during	g the ye	ar	•••	3

STRENGTH OF BATTALION.

Increase.

Recruits joined	•••	•••	•••	.17
Joined from desertion	•••	•••	•••	13
Transfers from other corps	•••	• • •	•••	8
From Home Battalion and	Depôt	•••	•••	165
From Battalion	•••	•••	•••	1
Total		•		204

Decrease.

Died	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	3
Discharged	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	57
Struck off as d	leserte	rs	•••	•••	•••	27
= E (On comple	tion of	f servi	ce	•••	•••	12
On comple	sion of	servi	се	•••	•••	. 6
To other corps		•••	•••	•••	•••	13
To Militia and	Volu	ateers	•••	• • •	•••	6
To Home Batt	alion	and D	epôt	•••	•••	25
To Battalion a	broad	•••		•••	•••	196
	Total	1				245

CERTIFICATES OF EDUCATION.

First Class, 9; 2nd Class, 146; 3rd Class, 93. During the year 5 1st Class, 47 2nd Class, and 37 3rd Class Certificates were obtained.

Passed in Group I	•••	8
Musketry Certificates	•••	13
Signalling Certificates	•••	3
Range-finding Certificates	•••	7
S.M.E. Chatham Certificates		9

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.		Place.	Date.	Cause.
Privat	e Ford, F.	Aldershot	10th June	Pyalmia
,,	Palmer, R.	Dublin	31st Oct.	Peritonitis
,,	Mulvaney, M.	,,	5th Nov.	Typhoid Fever

DEPÔT.

During the year 297 recruits joined, as against 676 in 1895, and 414 in 1894.

SUMMARY.

AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.	
18 years and under 19 160	
19 ,, ,, 20 64	
20 ,, ,, 21 23	
2 1 ,, ,, 22 23	
2 2 ,, ,, 23 15	
23 ,, ,, 24 8	
24 ,, ,, 25 3	
Over 25 years \dots 1	
Total 297	
HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.	
	18
	34
**	13
••	19
,, 5ft. 7ins. and upwards	33
Total 29	97
WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.	
Under 115lbs 2	
115lbs. and under 120lbs 87	
120lbs. ,, 125lbs 66	
125lbs. ,, 130lbs 57	
130lbs. and upwards 85	

INCREASE DURING 1896.

From Recruiting Districts		297
" Home Battalions	•••	4 8
" Battalions abroad	•••	316
" Desertion	•••	1
" other Corps …	•••	1
" sources …	•••	2
∏oto1		

Total ... 665

The 316 men from Battalions abroad are thus accounted for:—

Invalids	•••	1st B	attalion	•••	83
,,	•••	3rd	,,	•••	9
Army Reserve		1st	,,	•••	97
,,	•••	3rd	,,	•••	80
Home establis	${f hment}$	1st	,,	•••	10
,, ,,		3rd	,,	•••	12
Prisoners	•••	1st	,,	•••	2
"	•••	3rd	,,	•••	1
Time-expired	\mathbf{men}	1st	,,	•••	5
,,	,,	3rd	,,	•••	13
Other causes	•••	1st	,,	•••	3
,,	•••	3rd	,,	•••	1
			Mada1		916
			Total	•••	316

DECREASE DURING 1896.

Died	•••		3
To Home Battalions	•••	•••	452
Deserted	•••	•••	8
To Army Reserve	•••	•••	207
To Militia and Volunte	ers	•••	8
To other Corps	•••	•••	18
Discharged to pension	•••	•••	33
Discharged	•••		90
Failed to embark	•••	•••	3

Total ... 822

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen	\mathbf{at}	Depôt,	Jan. 1st,	1896	•••	430
Increase			•••	•••	•••	665
				Total	1	,095
Decrease	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	822
D:4					•	
Riflemen	at	Denôt.	Jan. 1st.	1897		273

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. J. Hennessy. Orderly-Room Sergt. Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Knott. Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry D. K. Bowden. Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. J. Heard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

	Company,	Colour-Sergt.	W. Smitham, 4th Batt	talion
"B"	,,	,,	W. Bosworthick, 3rd	,,
" C "	,,	,,	W. Wagstaff, 2nd	,,
"D"	,,	,,	C. May, 2nd	,,
"E"	,,	,	E. Kemp, 1st	,,
"F"	<i>;</i> ,	,,	W. Payton, 4th	,,
"G"		,,	J. Howard, 1st	,,
"H"	,,	,,	A. F. H. West, 3rd	,,

WAR MEDALS.

Two Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 11 Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals:—

Quartermaster-Sergt. Hennessy.

Acting-Corporal Burgess.

Acting-Corporal Lamb.

Private Clare.

Private Mellors.

Private Aimshaw.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

37 I		TO: 0	•	•	•
Number	of	Kiffemen	ın	possession	of—

		Conduct		•••	•••	4 6
\mathbf{Two}	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	11
Three	,,	,,	,,	•••	•••	11
				Total		78

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total who have re-engaged	•••	•••	36
Number during the past year		•••	2

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 6; Second Class, 52; Third Class, 11. During the year: 3 1st Class, 33 2nd Class, and 59 3rd Class Certificates were obtained.

DEATHS.

	Rank and Name.		Coy.	Place.	Date.
Privat	e C. Osborne	•••	"В"	Gosport	12th March
,,	W. Arnold	••	"B"	,,	2nd May
,,	P. Shiels	••	"A"	,,	14th December

MUSKETRY.

1st BATTALION.

CLASSIFICATION.

	Marksm 143	en. 1	st Class	s. 21	nd Class 375	. 8	rd Class. 32	
	The E	attalion	Figur	e of Me	erit wa	s	$\frac{131.52}{45.47}$	
$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{h}$	e Figu	are of	Merit	of th	e Res	pectiv	e Compa	nies
was:-	- '					_	_	
	" A "	Compan	y	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{132.89}{43.99}$	
	"B"	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{130.81}{42.99}$	
	" C "	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{138.82}{45.79}$	
	"D"	,,	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{127.04}{47.46}$	
	"E"	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{134.44}{50.75}$	
	" F "	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	126.51	
	" G "	,,	•••			•••	44.74 127.69	
	" T "					•••	42·31 133·07	
	1	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	45.41	
		Bes	t Shoo	oting C	ompan	y.		

"C" (Capt. W. V. Eccles') Company

Competition for Best Shot in Battalion.

First, No. 162, Pte. G. Bannister.

Second, No. 5998, Colour-Sergt. H. Hopkins.

Third, No. 1255, Pte. J. Marshall.

Best Shots of Companies.

" A "	Company,	Pte. G. Bannister, 193.
"B"	, ,,	Acting-Sergt. P. Dowsett, 180.
" C "	,,	Colour-Sergt. H. Hopkins, 210.
"D"	,,	Pte. H. Loasby, 184.
"E"	,,	Corporal R. Wooldridge, 201.
"F"	,,	Corporal A. Gray, 183.
"G"	,,	Pte. H. Hayward, 185.
" I "	,,	Pte. H. Pain, 195.

Hong Kong Rifle Association.

The Battalion was very successful at the meeting of the above in 1896.

Eleven Prizes were given for the Queen's Aggregate, ten of which came to the Battalion.

In the All Comers' Match the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes came to the Battalion.

The 1st Prize in the Nursery Aggregate was won by Pte. Wilson.

Lieutenants E. D. le P. Power and C. V. N. Percival won the 1st and 2nd Prizes in the Non-professional Match, lying down at 200 yards, 2nd class target.

In the Ladies' Nomination Match, all the Prizes came to the Battalion.

Money Prizes were also given for each distance the majority of which came to the Battalion.

Captain A. G. Ferguson, Captain D. E. B. Patton-Bethune, and Corporal Wooldridge also shot in the Inter-

Port Match (Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore), and made the following scores:—

Corporal Wooldridge... 96 top score. Captain Bethune ... 94 Captain Ferguson ... 92 Hong Kong won.

2ND BATTALION.

CLASSIFICATION.

1st Class.

132

2nd Class.

179

3rd Class.

15

Marksmen.

65

	69	•••	132	••	•	172	•••	19	
Nu	mber e	xercised	l, 384.	Bat	ttalio	n Figu	re of M	[erit	$ \frac{121}{50}$
The		re of M	lerit of	the	resp	ective	_		
							Ord	er of I	Ierit.
	"A"	Compa	ny		$\frac{124}{58}$	•••	•••	2	
	"B"	,,		•••	$\frac{109}{52}$	•••	•••	8	
	" C "	,,		٠	$\frac{115}{47}$	•••	•••	6	
	"D"	,,		•••	$\frac{121}{42}$	•••	•••	5	
	"E"	,,,		•••	$\frac{128}{46}$	•••	•••	1	
	" F "	,		•••	$\frac{127}{54}$	•••	•••	3	
	"G"	,		•••	$\frac{113}{50}$	•••	•••	7	
	"H"	, ,,		•••	$\frac{124}{49}$	•••	•••	4	

Best Shots of Companies.

"A"	Company,	Sergt. Beer	•••	183	points.
"B"	,,	ActgCorporal Jackson		176	,,
" C "	,,	Sergt. Cunningham	•••	181	,,
"D"	,,	Sergt. Townsend	•••	178	,,
"E"	,,	Corporal Robins	•••	196	,,
"F"	,,	Colour-Sergt. Barnes	•••	178	,,
"G"	9	SergtMajor Bull	•••	185	
_	"	ActgCorporal Copping	s	172	,,,
"H"	,,	Sergt. Foster	•••	185	,,

Best Shot in Battalion.

Competed for by two best shots of each Company and Band. 200 yards rapid (standing), 500 yards deliberate (kneeling), 600 yards (any military).

1st, Sergt. Cunningham, 65 points. 2nd, Actg.-Corporal Coppings, 64 points.

Best Shooting Company.

"E" (Captain T. B. Ramsay's) Company.

Shields.

Winners of Battalion Shooting Shield for best Individual Practises, "E" (Captain Ramsay's) Company.

Winners of Montgomery Cup for best Field Practises, "A" (Captain Strachey's) Company.

RECRUITS.

Number of Recruits exercised, 363.

Figure of Merit, $\frac{197}{57}$

CLASSIFICATION.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
312	•••	51	•••	0

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ALDERSHOT 1896. MAXIM MACHINE GUN DETACHMENT 2ND BATTALION.

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The Battalion held a very successful Rifle Meeting, on August 10th and 11th, and the following events were contested, which include an Open Competition. Distances 200 and 500 yards. Value £20.

RAMSAY CHALLENGE CUP FOR SERGEANTS.

200 and 500 Yards.

1st Prize.—Sergeant Cunningham, 64 points. 2nd Prize.—Sergeant Beer, 64 points.

TRADESMEN'S CUP.

200, 500 and 600 Yards.

Sergeant Foster, 94 points.

RUNNING COMPETITION.

1st Prize.—"G" or Captain C. D. Shute's Company. 2nd Prize.—"G" or Captain H. A. N. Fyers' Company.

BATTALION SWEEP, at 200 and 500 Yards.

Winner 200 yards.—Sergeant-Major Bull, 35 points.
Winners 500 yards.—Major Leslie, Sergeant Foster, Private
Averillo, 32 points each.

OPEN COMPETITION.

Distances, 200 and 500 Yards.

3rd Prize.—Sergeant Howard, 64 points.

4th Prize.—Sergeant Townsend, 64 points.

The Winner made 65 points.

The Battalion was divided into classes, and prizes to the value of £50 were given.

Class I.—Members of Sergeants' Mess. Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Nine prizes value £2 for each distance.

200 Yards.

1st.—Colour-Sergeant Westlake, 32 points.

2nd.—Sergeant Cunningham, 31 points.

500 Yards.

1st.—Sergeant Beer, 33 points.
2nd.—Sergeant Cunningham, 33 points.

600 Yards.

1st.—Colour-Sergeant Fraley, 33 points. 2nd.—Sergeant Cunningham, 32 points.

Class II. comprised Rank and File who had fired one or more courses in Table B. Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, £6 each distance.

200 Yards.

1st.—Acting-Corporal Coppings, 32 points. 2nd.—Private Nicholls, 31 points.

500 Yards.

1st.—Private Murphy, 32 points. 2nd.—Corporal Williams, 31 points.

600 Yards.

1st.—Acting-Corporal McCarthy, 35 points. 2nd.—Corporal Robins, 31 points.

Class III. comprised men who have been through a course of Table A, but who have not fired Table B. Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards, Prizes, £4 at each distance.

200 Yards.

1st.—Private Allen, 32 points. 2nd.—Private Powell, 32 points.

500 Yards.

1st.—Private Palfrey, 32 points. 2nd.—Private Tanner, 30 points. 600 Yards.

1st.—Private Jackson, 32 points.

2nd.—Acting-Corporal Dance, 29 points.

Class IV. comprised Recruits and Boys who had not commenced a course of Musketry. Distance 200 yards. 40 Prizes value £2.

We took a great many prizes in the various Rifle Meetings and Competitions held round about Aldershot. In the Evelyn Wood Competition, "A" Company took second place, and "G" Company was eighth.

At the Aldershot District Meeting the following obtained prizes:—

200 Yards, for Sergeants.

Sergeant Howard was 3rd with 33 points. Sergeant Foster was 6th with 32 points.

500 Yards, for Young Soldiers.

Private Mayer was second with 34 points.

500 Yards, for Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant Westlake was 6th with 34 points.

200 and 500 Yards Aggregate.

Colour-Sergeant Westlake was 2nd with 65 points.

200 Yards Sweepstakes.

Sergeant Howard was 1st with 34 points.

ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

200 Yards, for Sergeants.

Sergeant Howard was 1st with 34 points.

500 Yards, for Sergeants.

Sergeant Howard was 4th with 33 points.

In the Connaught Cup, Sergeant Howard tied with Lieutenant Savile, 4th Battalion, Lieutenant Grant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Corporal Redpath, Royal Engineers; he was placed 3rd with 124 points, and Lieutenant Savile 4th.

For the Methuen Cup the Battalion was represented in the "Green Jacket" Team by Sergeants Howard, Cunningham, and Foster. The team obtained 2nd place, being beaten by 7 points by the Royal Engineers. The "Green-Jacket" Team averaged 92.50 points, and the winners averaged 93.37 points. The two highest scores in the "Green Jacket" Team were made by Sergeant Cunningham (98) and Sergeant Howard (95).

In the Regiment Trophy we obtained 3rd place with 702 points; 22 teams competed.

In the Inter-District Match we were represented in the Aldershot Team, which won the match with 731 points, by Sergeants Cunningham (94) and Foster (87).

At Bisley, in the N.R.A. Meeting, Sergeants Cunningham and Howard entered for the "Imperial Prize."

First Stage.—Sergeant Cunningham made 95 points; Sergeant Howard 93 points.

Final.—Sergeant Cunningham 15th place, 155 points; Sergeant Howard, 31st place, 149 points.

At the South Wales Borderers' Meeting in the Open 500 Yards; Sergeant Foster took 2nd place with 34 points.

At the Royal Engineers' Meeting in the Open Competition 200, 500, and 600 yards; Sergeant Cunningham was 4th with 92 points; Sergeant Howard was 8th with 89 points.

The following are the results of the Matches:-

		_		D-1-4-
Gorat	Toom a	Sergts., 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade,	won hu	Points.
pergr.	team v.	· ·	WOIL DY	40
,,	,,	Royal Engineers (Regtl.)	,,	10
,,	,	,, ,, ,,	lost by	11
,,	,,	East Lancashire Regt	won by	19
,,	,,	Royal Scots Fusiliers (Sergts.),	,,	5 8
,,	,,	Royal Military College	,,	34
,,	,,	North London Rifle Club	lost by	2
Battn	. Team v .	Royal Engineers	,,	18
,,	,,	4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	,,	1
,,	,,	Royal Engineers	,,	4 3
,,	,,	Royal Scots Fusiliers	won by	49
,,	,,	East Lancashire Regiment	,,	1 3
		ttalion beat us by 20 points for the		omery
Cup.		• 1	0	J
<u>T</u> .		•		

3RD BATTALION.

The following are the results of the Annual Course, 1895-96.

				•	Average.
200 y	ards,	Individual	• • •	•••	15.98
200	,,	Rapid	•••	•••	13.79
300	,,	Individual	•••	•••	15.48
300	,,	Rapid	•••	•••	13:37
500	,,.	Individual	• • •	•••	15.81
500	,,	Rapid	•••	•••	13.25
600	,,	•••	•••	•••	14.67
700	,,	•••	•••	•••	13.95
800	,, '	•••		•••	12.02
Indiv	ridual	Attack	•••	•••	10.72
				-	
Batta	alion	Figure of M	erit	•••	139.04

FIELD PRACTICES.

				Percentage.
Volleys, 800	to 500 y	ards	• • •	46.25
Section attac	ek, 600 to	200	•••	64.02
Rapid volley	s, single	rank,	400	57.90
,, ,,	two	,,	400	52.58
Independent	at 300	•••	•••	80.66
				
		Total	•••	59.43

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.		1st Class.		2nd Class. 332		3rd Class.
206	• • •	449	•••	332	• • •	21
	${f T}$	otal exer	978			

FIGURE OF MERIT BY COMPANIES.

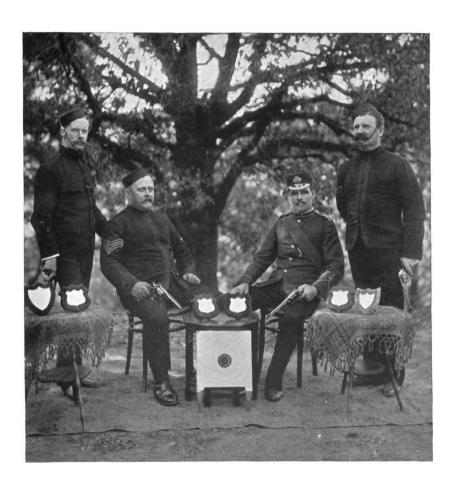
"A" (Capt. C. R. Staveley's) Company	$\frac{142.87}{57.48}$
"B" (Capt. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller's) Company	$\frac{138\cdot 21}{57\cdot 52}$
"C" (Capt. W. N. Congreve's) Company	$\frac{142 \cdot 38}{64 \cdot 24}$
"D" (Capt. V. A. Couper's) Company	$\frac{143 \cdot 36}{64 \cdot 48}$
"E" (Capt. H. P. King-Salter's) Company	$\frac{136.51}{53.05}$
"F" (Major Hon. C. C. Winn's) Company	$\frac{135.59}{58.89}$
"G" (Major C. T. E. Metcalfe's) Company	$\frac{135.21}{57.04}$
"H" (Capt. A. T. E. Annesley's) Company	$\frac{137 \cdot 37}{62 \cdot 83}$
	02 00

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergt. H. W. Bryant.



Property of West States



3rd Battalion. Revolver Team, 1896

SERUT -MAJOR DAVIES

CANTEEN-SERGT HAVERON

BAND-SERGT. HALLIGAN SERGT.-MAJOR ENGLISH

(LATE SED BATTE)

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Best Shots of Companies.

" A "	Company,	Colour-Sergt. W. Sherr	nan		206 p	oints.
"B"	,,	Private A. West	•••	•••	208	,,
" C "	,,	Private J. Quennell	•••	•••	189	,,
"D"	,,	Sergeant J. Sheppard	•••	•••	186	,,
"E"	٠,	Sergeant W. Winser	• • •	•••	196	,,
"F"	,,	Private J. Crozier	•••	• • •	183	,,
" G "	,,	Colour-Sergt. A. West	•••	•••	197	,,
"H"	,,	Private A. Lewis	•••		194	,,

Note —This scoring is under the 1895 Regulations, when Individual Attack was included, in which H.P.S. was 14.

4TH BATTALION.

The musketry of the year has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The Battalion and Recruits' Figures of Merit, being as before the highest in the Aldershot Division. It will be noticed that, in spite of the Individual Attack having been this year eliminated from the course, in which practice 14 points could be obtained without great difficulty, the Individual average is actually 7 points better than in 1895, showing an improvement of, roughly, eighteen points a man. The revival of the Shooting Club may have something to say to it. With regard to this institution, subscriptions commenced in February, two Battalion Rifle Meetings were held, and there was a large entry. The Club, in spite of the large expenses of the meetings and its recent start, is well in credit, and it is to be hoped it will survive the range difficulties of Dublin.

BATTALION TEAM.

The Battalion team was a very fair one, but fired few matches; these they won, when shooting shoulder-toshoulder. It is but fair to say they did not meet the best team in Aldershot, the Engineers; two arrangements for matches with this team having fallen through. The team took tenth place in the Queen's Cup; the day on which the "shoot off" took place was by no means a perfect one, and the place obtained not unsatisfactory when the great competition for this prize is considered. A shoulder-to-shoulder match was fired against the 2nd Battalion for the Montgomery Cup, resulting in a win for the 4th Battalion by 20 points. For us, Private Barton shot well, his score of 98 is a remarkable one for a young soldier, this being his first year of shooting. For the 2nd Battalion, Sergeant Cunningham made 96 with a highest possible at 600 yards. Our scores were as follows:--

		200 Yds	3.	500 Yds	š.	600 Yd	s.	Total.
Pte. Burton	• • •	32		34		32	•••	98
Acting-Sergt. White	•••	31		31		33		95
Lieut. Savile		33		33	• • •	2 8	•••	94
Sergt. Churcher	•••	31		31		30	•••	92
Colour-Sergt. Cleaver	•••	30		33	•••	28	•••	91
Pte. Wooldridge	•••	2 8	•••	30	•••	27	•••	85
Lieut. Steward	•••	30		25	•••	2 8	•••	83
Sergt. Shaw	•••	29	•••	31	•••	21	•••	81
			-				-	
	ŧ	244		24 8		227		719
		Deducted		•••	3			
		Grand Total					• •	716

Young Soldiers.

After an interval of two years the "Young Soldiers' Cup" has again returned to the Battalion, it was shot for at Browndown (the Aldershot ranges being closed at the only possible time), and won by 21 points. During the seven years this prize has been competed for, we have now won four times and twice been second.

Private Flann's score of 96 with 34 at 600 yards is an excellent one; he would in another year have been an acquisition to the Battalion Team, but went out with the draft in November to the 3rd Battalion, where it is to be hoped he will continue to shoot well. Scores as under:—

		200 Yd s	500 Yds	600 Yd	3.	Total.
Pte. Flann		31	 31	 34	•••	96
Pte. Burton	• • •	33	 30	 26	•••	89
Pte. Patterson	•••	28	 28	 31		87
2nd Lieut. Buller		2 8	 31	 25	•••	8 4
Pte. Mackenzie		28	 26	 29		83
Pte. Buckler		30	 20	 32	• • •	82
Acting-Corp. Schonfield	ł	2 6	 26	 29	•••	81
Pte. Bishop	•••	27	 29	 19	•••	75
_			—		-	
		231	221	225		677

The average of over 28 at 600 yards is a record, and shows what the team could have done had they had a good day for the shorter distances.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP (Revolver).

For the Duke of Connaught's (Revolver) Cup, the Battalion had a very fair team, but the match-shooting was by no means up to practice form, Lieutenant Harman made the best score, 36. The team was 9th in order of merit.

DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

In the District Rifle Meeting, a team from "B" (Captain Dawson's) Company carried off a good cup presented for Competition among Companies in the Aldershot District. Some seventy teams entered and competition was keen, the match consisted of seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. The team was as follows:—Lieutenant Savile, Second-Lieutenant Buller, Colour-Sergeant Wood, Sergeant Skinner, Sergeant Bull, Corporal Rogers, Private Wooldridge and Bugler Morley. The best score was made by Private Wooldridge, in spite of a miss (on the wrong target) at 200 yards.

DISTRICT AND METHUEN CUP MATCHES.

Lieutenant Savile was again in charge of the District and the Green Jacket Teams. The former, which included Sergeants Cunningham and Foster of the 2nd Battalion, won the Inter-District Match by 18 points, and the Green Jackets were a good second for the Methuen Cup, 7 points behind the Royal Engineers. The scores for the Methuen Cup are as follows:—

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Savile (4th Bn.R.B.)	33	29	31	93
Sergt. Howard (2nd Bn.R.B.)	32	32	31	95
Sergt. Cunningham (2nd Bn.R.B.)	34	32	32	9 8
Sergt. Foster (2nd Bn.R.B.)	29	31	28	88
SergtInst. Bowden (R.B. Depôt)	30	33	27	90
QrmrSergt. Hennessy (R.B. Depôt)	31	33	28	92
Pte. Pocock (R.B. Depôt)	31	34	29	94
SergtBugler Williams (K.R.R. Depôt)	30	31	2 9	90
t .				
Grand Total	•••	•••	•••	74 0
Average	•••	•••	•••	92.50

The following teams were next in order of merit:

—Royal Marine Artillery, 730; English Team, 722;
H.M.S. Excellent, 705; School of Musketry, 702;
Brigade of Guards, 702; Royal Marine Light Infantry, 696; Irish Team, 679.

ARMY SIXTY (Individual Competitions).

In the Army Sixty Competition, Lieutenant Savile and Acting-Sergeant White were the only representatives of the Battalion; both were successful in obtaining prizes.

ALDERSHOT DISTRICT.

In the Aldershot District Meeting several good scores were made by Riflemen in the Battalion, that of Private Wooldridge, 35 (a highest possible) at 200 yards (on the knee) being the most remarkable. Private Shehan also made a good score 34 at 500 yards. The prizes were of small value, but, in spite of this, nearly £20 went to the Battalion.

The following obtained prizes:—Colour-Sergeant Slee; Sergeant Sherwood; Acting-Sergeants White and Thatcher, Corporals Batt and Douce; Acting-Corporals Wallingford, Green, Seabrooke, Zissell, Millen, Pelling and Shonfield; Buglers Morley and Griggs; Privates Wooldridge, King, Rust, Churcher, Howarth, Brett, Brown, Shehan, Lee (G.), Redknapp, Harper, Burton (H.), Flann, Dawson, Chapman and Payne.

ARMY MEETING.

In the Army Meeting which followed; our team for the "Trophy" (as it had by the Rules of the Competition to include four Rank and File) did not do well, more than one good shot coming to grief. Lieutenant Savile made the best score, 94.

In the Individual matches we were more successful.

ARMY MEETING (Individual).

At 200 yards, Second-Lieutenant Buller won the Officers' Competition with a 34.

Lieutenant Savile with 35 at 500 yards tied for the Officers' Cup at that distance but was beaten on the tie and took second place. Private Brett won the Young Soldiers' Competition with 35 at the same distance.

In the Aggregate Prize at 200, 500, 600, and 800 yards, Lieutenant Savile was one of the four who tied for the Duke of Connaught's Cup. This tie was not shot off, and the Cup was awarded to Corporal Redpath, R.E., who had made the best score at 800 yards. Just under £30 fell to the Battalion in prizes, the following being successful:-Lieutenant Steward; Colour-Sergeant Cox; Sergeant Shaw; Corporals Woodruff, and Bodgener; Acting-Corporals Pelling, Shonfield, Burton, F. Wall and Seabrooke; Riflemen Whalley, Ward, Brett, Zissell, Fairclough, Burton (H.), Lee, Chapman, Wane, Burton (P.), Wallis, Bees, Haynes, Redknapp, Booth, Brown, Holt, Piper, Scivier, Faulkner, and Bugler Cahill. At Bisley Lieutenant Savile represented the Army in the Officers' Long Range team, which was only beaten by six points in the match against the Volunteers.

ANNUAL COURSE.

CLASSIFICATION.

Four hundred and ninety-one Riflemen were exercised in the Annual Course, with the following results:—

Marksmen.		1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
113	•••	209	• • •	159	 10

132

48 122

53 134

55

129

The Battalion Figure of Merit was	$\frac{120}{54}$
The Figure of Merit of the respective was as follows:—	Companies
"A" (Capt. P. K. B. Oliphant's) Company	$\frac{126}{63}$
" B" (Capt. E. Dawson's) Company	$ \frac{137}{51}$
"C" (Major R. Maude's) Company	$\frac{127}{56}$
"D" (Capt. M. Beresford's) Company	$\frac{115}{48}$
"E" (Major C. à Court's) Company	141

Best Shots of Companies.

"F" (Capt. H. G. Majendie's) Company

"G" (Capt. A. V. Jenner's) Company ...

"H" (Capt. Hon. E. Bateman Hanbury's) Company

"A"	Company,	Private Dwyer	•••	171	points
"B"	,,	Colour-Sergt. Wood	•••	189	,,
" C "	,,	Pte. Faulkner	• • •	175	,,
"D".	,,	Colour-Sergt. Cleave	r	163	,,
"E"	,,	Pte. Faulkner	•••	191	,,
"F"	,,	Corporal Cutler	• • •	175	,,
" G "	,,	Pte. Massey		169	,,
"H"	,,	Sergt. Franklin	•••	184	,,

Best Shot in Battalion.

Sergt. Churcher ...

Best Company.

"E" (Major C. à Court's) Company.

RECRUITS.

Number exerc	ised	during	the yea	r	•••	247
Figure of Merit	•••	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{207}{56}$

DEPÔT.

THE results of the Annual Course at the Depôt in 1896 are very satisfactory.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.		1st Class.	2	2nd Class.	3rd	Class	3.	Total.
29	•••	66	•••	38	•••	1	•••	134

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows:-

			Best Shot.		Score.
" A "	$\frac{126}{45}$	•••	Pte. Ling	•••	170
"B"	$\frac{133}{50}$	•••	Corpl. Canty	•••	174
" C "	$\frac{129}{45}$	•••	CrSergt. Wagstaff	•••	162
"D"	$\frac{130}{45}$	•••	CrSergt. Goodhew	•••	164
"E"	$\frac{132}{48}$	•••	CrSergt. Kemp		173
"F"	$\frac{129}{46}$	•••	Pte. Townsend	•••	164
" G "	$\frac{139}{46}$	•••	Corpl. Cox	•••	170
"H"	$\frac{126}{47}$	•••	Pte. Deaves		163
		Figure	of Merit $\frac{131}{47}$		

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TEAM SHOOTING, &c.

There was a decided improvement over last year, both in Team and Individual shooting, one performance of the Rifle Depôt team being especially noticeable, *i.e.*, an average of 94.37 in a match v. Royal Marine Light Infantry. This we believe to be a record in a shoulder-to-shoulder team competition. The scores were very level, the highest being 97 (Q.M.S. Line and Pte. Pocock) and the lowest 91.

Browndown Meeting.

Considering the shooting talent present against us, the Rifle Depôt were very successful, winning one 1st Prize and two 3rd Prizes among team competitions, and a large number of individual prizes.

The following were some of the principal prizewinners belonging either to the Regiment or Depôt Staff:—

AT 200 YARDS.

Q.M.S. Hennessy, Sergt.-Bugler Williams, Sergt.-Instr. Bowden and Pte. Deaves.

AT 500 YARDS.

Pte. Pocock.

BROWNDOWN CUP (Championship).

Sergt.-Instr. Bowden, Sergt.-Bugler Williams, and Pte. Pocock.

PORTSMOUTH CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Open to representative teams of 8. Seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

1st Prize, Shield and £16, won by Rifle Depôt with 720 points.

Best Scores:—Sergt.-Bugler Williams and Sergt.-Instr. Bowden, 98 each.

"EXCELLENT" CHALLENGE CUP.

(Volleys from 800 yards. Teams of 10 under an Officer). Rifle Depôt team won 3rd Prize.

THE "ADMIRAL'S" PRIZE.

(Volleys at "head-and-shoulders" targets from 300 yards. Teams of 8 R. & F. under an Officer). Rifle Depôt team won 3rd Prize.

ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

Those from the Rifle Depôt who competed at this meeting did fairly well.

In the "Regimental" Trophy the Rifle Depôt team took 5th Prize.

The Depôt had two representatives (Sergt.-Inst. Bowden and Sergt.-Bugler Williams) in the Southern District team in the Inter-District match.

METHUEN CUP COMPETITION.

In the Methuen Cup Competition the Rifle Depôt supplied Pte. Pocock, who made 94, Q.M.S. Hennessy (92), Sergt.-Instr. Bowden (90), and Sergt.-Bugler Williams (88) to the Green Jackets team. Sergt. Cunningham (2nd B.R.B.) again made top score (98), and the Green Jackets were second in the match, being only 9 points behind the winners.

BISLEY MEETING.

Six from the Depôt competed at Bisley in the "Imperial," and all, curiously enough, made the same score (89).

The Depôt team shot 5 matches, winning 3 and losing 2.

Opponent.			Result.	Average.	Best Score for Rifle Depot.				
Northumbe siliers	rland	Fu-	XXZ 100	89.00	Q.M.S. Line 98				
do.	do.		Won by 115	88.90	Q.M.S. Line 96				
R.M.L.I.	••	••	Won by 23	94.37	Q.M.S. Line and Pte. Pocock 97 each				
do.	••		Lost by 6	88· 50	SergtBugler Williams 93				
4-sided match, R.M.A. R.M.L.I., Rifle De- pôt, and H.M.S. Excellent			87·25	SergtInstr. Bowden 93					

Scores of Teams:—R.M.A., 725; R.M.L.I., 701; Rifle Depôt, 698; H.M.S. Excellent, 649. Average for Matches, 89.60.

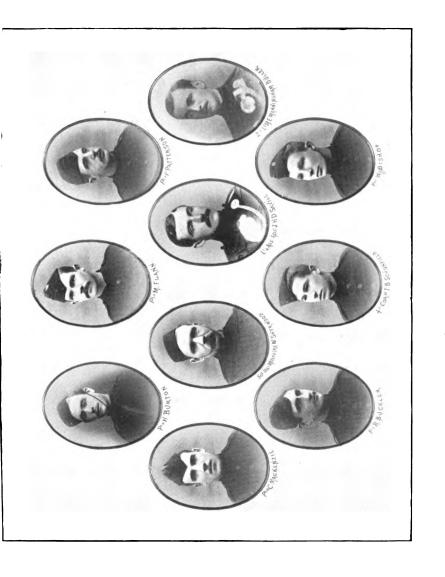
THE YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP.

This Cup was presented by the Army Rifle Association in 1890, to be competed for annually by teams of Young Soldiers from Regiments, Battalions, and Depôts serving in the United Kingdom.

The following is a list of the winners during the seven years which have since elapsed:—

Year.	Battalion.		Sergt. Inst. of Musketry.	Score, 200 yds. Deliberate. H. P.S., 280	Score, 200 yds. Rapid. H.P.S., 280.	Score, 500 yds. H.P.S., 280.	Grand Total.	Fired at.	Riffe used.
1890	4th Bn. R.B.	Lt.Congreve	Higgins	222	_	226	448	Parkhurst	м.н.
18 9 1	4th Bn. R.B.	Lt.Congreve	Higgins	221	206	228	655	Parkhurst	м.н.
1892	2nd Bn. R.B.	Lt. Thesiger	Townsend	224	204	233	661	Belfast	L.M.
				200 yds. H.P.S., 280.	500 yds. H.P.S., 280.	600 yds. H.P.S., 280.			
1893	4th Bn. R.B.	Lt.Congreve	Sherwood	217	223	216	656	Tregantle	L.M.
1894	3rd Bn. K.R. R.	Cpt. & Qrmr. Overton	Burke	227	223	214	664	Parkhurst	L.M.
1895	3rdBn.K.R.R.	Cpt. & Qrmr. Overton	Burke	233	248	215	696	Hythe	L.M.
1896	4th Bn. R.B.	Lt. J. Savile	Sherwood	231	221	225	677	Browndown	L.M.

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It will be observed that none but Riflemen have so far succeeded in getting their names inscribed upon the Cup. Let us hope that we may in the future keep up Few people know how much care this excellent record. and trouble have to be expended on any sort of match shooting, even with trained shots, and the difficulty must be largely increased with those who have not very much knowledge of the rifle. The greatest praise is therefore due to the Officers and Sergt.-Instructors for the pains they have taken, and we offer our heartiest congratulations to the 4th Battalion, the winners of last year, who have thus secured the trophy four times out of the seven years it has been shot for. We hope to be able to chronicle another win for the Green Jackets in our next issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1st BATTALION.

SINGAPORE,

December, 1896.

DEAR EDITOR,

We have only recently arrived here as you are well aware, and so this letter deals with our experiences at Hong Kong since the date of our last letter to you.

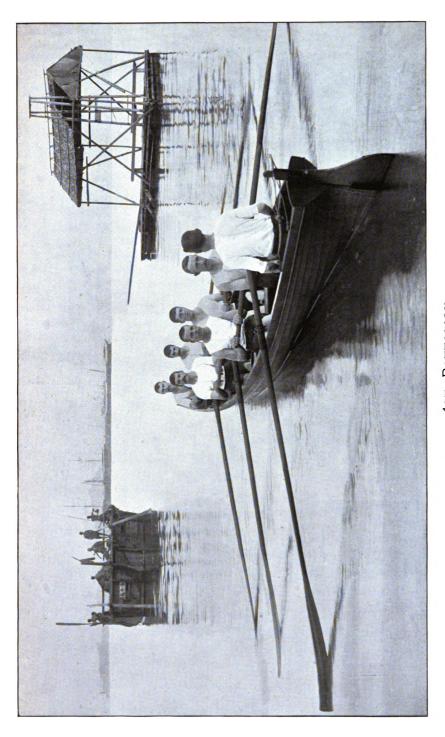
During the winter months there was the usual amount of gaiety, one of the leading features of which was a ball given by the officers of the Battalion in the City Hall, on February 5th. It was in every way a success. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Pemberton, Eccles and Ferguson, the decorations of the different rooms were pronounced beyond compare, and both Mr. Peachey and Colour-Sergeant Arnand excelled themselves with regard to the music and supper.

The Races were shorn of much of their interest owing to the dreadful weather. Alexander had several ponies running, but none of them did anything. The annual race for Alexander's Silver Horse was run for on April 16th over the steeplechase course, and won by Radclyffe's "Koumiss," Salmon's "Q.C." being second, and Hollond's "Vapour," ridden by Power, third, Hollond himself preferring to perform a series of evolutions on the flat, mounted on his first string, "Cocktail."

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1ST BATTALION.
'C" COMPANY'S BOAT'S CREW.
Winners of all Races Open to Navy, Army, and Police, Hong Kong Regatta, 1895.

The Hong Kong Rifle Association held their Annual Meeting in April, at which the Battalion was well to the fore. The details of the shooting will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Hoey won the Ladies' Competition, and Ferguson carried off Cups of every description.

During May, Long, Thresher and Boden returned from leave, and Knox and Digby left for England.

Percival won the Hong Kong Lawn Tennis Champion-ship.

The summer months were as usual, pretty dull, our only amusements being gymkhanas and regattas. At the former, Boden, Radclyffe and Power were frequently seen in the pigskin, and Boden performed the unique and most creditable feat of winning all the Steeple-chases of the season (five).

In the Regattas, "D" (Bethune's) Company won the Battalion Shield and also several Open Events.

Earlier in the season "C" (Eccles') Company rowed a match with the Scotch Police for 100 dollars a side, and won easily.

On May 28th all the troops in the garrison paraded for the unveiling of a statue of Her Majesty, in commemoration of the Jubilee (sic). When our readers remember that the Jubilee is now almost a matter of ancient history, they may not be surprised to hear that the Battalion marched past in a circle in the antiquated formation of eight abreast. Of such is the Colony of Hong Kong! In the Battalion Sports, the Shield was won by "C" (Eccles') Company, "A" being second, and "G" third.

Thresher organised a series of fortnightly gaffs in the gymnasium, which met with great success, and were largely patronised by the men. Private Laing was a host in himself; and Corporal Meddiman, Privates Payn, Newman, Pinching, Hayes, and Gibbons (the accompanist) rendered most valuable assistance. We were never a very large party during the summer, as everyone got three, and a few four months' leave. Japan was, of course, the most favoured resort; but Saigon, Pekin, Mongolia, Australia, and Eastern Siberia were also visited.

In July, the Sergeant-Major got up a successful Inter-Company Gymnastic Competition, which was won somewhat easily by "F" (Radclyffe's) Company.

On July 29th, the Colony was visited by a severe typhoon, said to be the severest since the great one of 1874, a novel and at any rate not altogether pleasing experience to us all. The greatest force of the wind registered by the anemometer at the Observatory was 108 miles an hour. Baker-Carr and his Company suffered the most, as they were at the time occupying the matsheds at Kowloon, and their temporary homes were very shortly razed to the ground. Luckily, the Hong Kong Regiment came to their aid, and afforded them shelter in their library.

In August we played in a small Polo Tournament, and were beaten by the Hong Kong Club by 3 goals to 2. Our team consisted of Boden, Long, Salmon and Bethune.

The Regimental Birthday was celebrated with the usual Sports in the afternoon, and a Concert at night. The latter was so largely attended that fears have since been entertained for the safety of the building, owing to the pillars which support the gallery having bulged. During the first fortnight of September we had some fair days' snipe-shooting at Macao and Deep Bay. Unfortunately, the natives at the latter place do not look with favour on the "foreign devils'" shooting parties, and

Boden had a most unpleasant experience. A pellet from one of his shots unluckily struck a small girl; in a moment the whole village turned out, armed with sticks, and matters looked very awkward. However, by a liberal supply of "Cumshaw," and several applications to a whiskey-flask, we managed to get away. October, Major and Mrs. Pemberton and Salmon went home, and Ferguson and Talbot returned from Siberia. They had been to Vladivostock, and thence eight hundred miles inland. They did not have much sport in the way of shooting, though Ferguson, when about seventy miles north of Vladivostock on the coast, got five stags and a wonderful eagle. During their stay there they visited several of the Russian forts, in one of which Talbot had a novel experience. The Russian sentry, mistrusting their intentions, ordered them to quit, and though Talbot strongly objected, he was shortly afterwards to be seen hurriedly leaving the fortress, with the sentry's fixed sword in close proximity to his person.

We managed to get about a month's cricket, during which we played three matches, against the Garrison, Navy, and the Club, and won them all. The defeat of the latter was a great triumph, as they had not only beaten us on three previous occasions, but they had not been defeated by the Regiment quartered in Hong Kong for ten years. Eccles, Ferguson and Thresher were responsible for most of the runs, and Alexander and Private Green were equally effective in the bowling department.

In November, the Battalion gave five performances of Byron's burlesque, "Fra Diavolo," which, from both a histrionic and pecuniary point of view, were eminently successful. We were much indebted to Mrs. Wrottesley and Miss Coxon, who so ably filled the two ladies' charac-

ters. The other chief parts were taken by Baker-Carr, Thresher, Percival, Colour-Sergeant Waight, Privates Laing and Payn; and one and all were excellent.

On November 12th, we moved into Camp at Kowloon, and on the 16th, the ss. Cephalonia arrived with the 14th West Yorkshire Regiment, to relieve us. On 23rd we embarked, and at 4 p.m. that afternoon we started for Singapore, most of the residents of Hong Kong being on the quay to bid us farewell. We may take it that, though we had a good enough time during our stay in Hong Kong, we left it without many pangs, and it was the universal opinion that the most satisfactory view of the island is obtained over the stern of a departing steamer.

With all good wishes for the New Year, Yours ever,

1 B.R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

CORUNNA BARRACKS, ALDERSHOT,

December 31st, 1896.

DEAR EDITOR,

I am afraid that with respect to our writers of chronicles in this Battalion it is a case of some are married and some are gone, so I hope all shortcomings will be put down to this and due allowance made; there is very little of note to chronicle this year, as anyone who has been at Aldershot can testify.

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1 D.P.B.

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ALDERSHOT, 1896. MAXIM MACHINE GUN DETACHMENT 2ND BATTALION.

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In February, our Detachment of the Special Service Corps came back from Ashantee, and we were very glad indeed that they all returned safely, although three or four of them still have a reminder of the climate. It was not their fault that there was no fighting, and it was a good performance for them to march into Coomassie with every man in the ranks.

A couple of months after this, another expedition started from this Battalion, viz: the Mounted Infantry for South Africa, who formed a section of a Company under Jenner: Stephens was in command of our lot, which consisted of Sergeant Archer, 2 Corporals (Morgan and Warters), 1 Bugler, and 26 Riflemen. We have not yet heard any news of their return, but they seem to have had lots to do, and some good fighting. Mav. Hood went as A.D.C. to General Swaine. With him another link in the chain of the Battalion history was broken; for fourteen years he has worked hard to make the Battalion compete at everything, and has identified himself in every way with it. We wish him the best of good luck, and hope some day to see him back with us. Our Point-to-Point Race, which took place in April, went off very successfully, thanks, in a great measure, to the efforts of Jenkins and the kindness of Sir Robert Wilmot, who again arranged the course for us as he did last year. There was the largest attendance of spectators that there has yet been, and many old Riflemen were present, and it can at least be said that, even if the racing is not what it might be, it is a very much healthier way of gathering together Riflemen past and present than a Regimental Dinner. We think that Sergeant Nash successfully catered for half the inhabitants of the Home Counties. Paget won easily, but Gough, if he had not taken what looked at

first a very nasty fall, at the last fence, might have made a race with him. The first fence was in and out of a road, and caused more amusement to the spectators, than to the riders. Paget and Gough both rode in the Divisional Light Weight Point-to-Point Race, and finished close together in about fifth and sixth places, in fact "in their fall they were not divided," as what looked like an interesting finish between them resulted in their both lying down together in the very last ditch. The going was very heavy indeed, and the Race ended somewhat in a procession, with Miller of the Scots Greys in front. In June we were inspected, together with the 4th Battalion, by the Duke of Connaught, at which ceremony many old Riflemen were present; it was a very good opportunity of working · together and showing how things were done almost identically in the two battalions.

We played a fair amount of cricket, but although we arranged many out matches they nearly all fell through, as owing to excursions by night and day it is impossible in this place to say what the morrow may bring forth. We were greatly handicapped by Paget being on sick leave and not allowed to play during practically the whole summer, and Stephens being away with the Mounted Infantry, in addition to which we lost Crake and Colour-Sergeant Taylor from last year's Eleven; however, with all our losses and difficulties we found some regiments in the command who were worse off than ourselves, and we scored several victories against them. The siger did good service throughout the season, and Mills and Ross made good scores occasionally, the latter getting a century against the 91st Highlanders. This was his first century, but we hope he will continue the practice. In spite of his busy time as Adjutant, Thesiger represented us

very worthily in the Divisional Cricket Team, and played many a good innings, and ended the season with a very good average indeed. We hoped at the beginning of the year to make up a combined Polo team with the 4th Battalion, but when Jenner and Vernon went off to Africa this scheme fell through. However, Jenkins, Mills, Paget, Ramsay and Clarke all had some ponies, and played pretty constantly throughout the season in the Aldershot games, and finally sold their ponies fairly well at Tattersall's and other places. We were very sorry to say goodbye to the 9th Lancers when they went out to the Cape, as we have now soldiered nearly six years in the same garrisons with them, and we were great friends.

Many of the Officers had season-tickets between Waterloo and Aldershot, and availed themselves very freely of them, and, we hope, conducted themselves with credit to the Battalion in the vortex of Society. We have, as yet, heard of no results, such as matrimonial engage-The Battalion turned out in considerable numbers at the Duke's Parade of Cyclists, headed by our Colonel, who is rapidly developing into a "scorcher," a result which was only brought about by steady practice on the wheel in the drill-shed of the 1st Brigade, where he was joined by Ramsay, and their efforts afforded almost as much amusement to spectators as they did pain and bruises The mess-room of the Battalion was to the performers. found big enough to accommodate the Officers and ladies of both Battalions at dinner after the Regimental Sports, on August 25th, and the String Band of the Battalion played a charming programme in a tent which nearly covered the whole of the spacious lawn in front of the mess.

The Colonel spent a great deal of his spare time in watering his garden, and was assisted spasmodically by



the Orderly Officer and others. Sitting at the club-house and watching cricket, to the accompaniment of a band and tea, afforded afternoon amusement to a great many, and it was very pleasant after the fatigue which resulted from following our gallant General over the heather in the neighbourhood, a form of amusement of which we had plenty, both by night and day, during the season. Some of us did a little racing, both as backers of horses in the ring, and in the saddle. Paget and Gough rode their horses at the Divisional Race Meeting, but without success. The other Officers on that occasion confined themselves to backing the horses, and then drowning their sorrows in the Regimental Lunch Tent, where Sergeant Grandy, of the 4th Battalion, supplied all the necessary liquid with no meagre hand.

The siger rode two winners at a Hunt Meeting in East Sussex, one being a mare of Crake's, which we remember running well in the Point-to-Point of 1895.

We were fortunate during the Manœuvres, as we formed part of an "Immobile Division," which means that although we had long marches to and from the fights, we always returned to good meals and dry beds, a fate which did not attend by any manner of means, the "Mobile Divisions."

Immediately after the Manœuvres, we started our Annual Musketry Course, and completed it in the beginning of October with fair results, in spite of wind and rain, and other disturbing elements. Since then there has been a general exodus on leave and furlough; and those who remained here commenced what appears to be a sort of five months' Go-as-you-Please Route Marching Race. We hope to have completed several thousand miles before the end of the season, and to quite beat the record in these events.

In the autumn we lost both Verner and Jenkins, the former to Sandhurst to instruct future Riflemen and others, and the latter to the 4th Battalion. Gough also departed on very short notice to take service in the forces of the British Central African Protectorate.

During the summer Ramsay, Gough, Maitland and Harington spent a good deal of their time on the banks of the Itchen, at Alresford and Winchester, trying to lure the trout with the dry-fly; but the latter frequently proved that their education had not been neglected, and showed a far keener appreciation for the natural article than for the imitation.

Verner made various expeditions to Woolmer Forest in pursuit of birds and their nests, and on one occasion returned with three young carrion crows, which he had retrieved from the top of a fir tree. These lived in Barracks for months, and until his departure for Sandhurst, and were well-known, not only to the Battalion, but to the whole Division, by the names of our General, his Brigade Major and Aide-de-Camp. A young rook, which had fallen out of a nest, in the rookery opposite these Barracks, was added to the party, but as he did not thrive on carrion crow's diet, and was persecuted by "the Brigade Major," he was mercifully put out of pain. Subsequently it transpired that he had been named by the men after another member of the Staff, and it was currently reported that he had been put to death as he "was found to be of no use and a nuisance to everybody"!

We must now close the record of a very uneventful year, with best wishes to all our brother Riflemen from the Battalion.

Yours sincerely,

2 B.R.B.



3RD BATTALION.

RAWAL PINDI,

December, 1896.

DEAR EDITOR,

The Christmas season of 1895 found us enjoying the bracing breezes that blow anything but softly over the West Ridge at Rawal Pindi, which is perhaps the most bleak and dismal spot in India, and certainly one of the most dusty; and, as the autumn of 1895 was one of the dryest on record, the dust we swallowed was exceptional. As to our duties, which of course come first, we had plenty of field days to attend. No less than 17 Field Officers came up for examination in the "Practical Tactical," which affords so much instruction to the troops engaged. It is satisfactory to think that, after all our exertions on their behalf, they all passed.

About the end of the year Norcott left us, to assume command of the 1st Battalion at Hong Kong; and later, Captain Annesley went home on appointment as Adjutant to "the Artists."

Raikes and Darell came out much invigorated by twelve months leave at home, and the former soon made his presence felt in Sporting and Dramatic circles—but about that later.

Rawal Pindi is not a sociable place, perhaps owing to its being so spread out, but everybody came up bravely to support the Gymkhanas and Races. Staveley and E. W. Bell did very well with "The Baroness," who won two good races, and Winn just secured the "St. Patrick's Cup," given by the 4th Dragoon Guards at their Gymkhana, his pony "Toby" defeating Staveley's "Spal-

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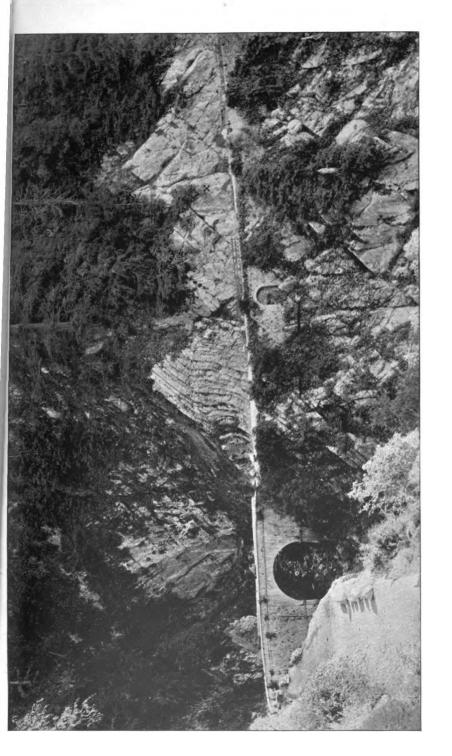
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THE ABBOTTABAD ROAD BETWEEN DHUNGAGALI AND KALABAGH. (The 3rd Battalion Tablet is at the spot marked \times .) 3RD BATTALION.

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peen" by a short head. Of cricket we really had none. It is discouraging to go two miles to the ground, and there find only six or seven others, and after waiting till lunch, and no more turning up, to have to return home cricketless. Our youngsters, after two or three experiences as quoted above, took to going out shooting on Thursdays, and cricket died. Football distinctly flourished. An account of our performances at that game will be found in another place. Of polo there is not much to report, the grounds were so burnt up, and deep in dust, that playing polo became almost a farce. Owners of ponies played, because they had to keep the ponies in condition, but the ball was often lost sight of in the dust, and spectators could see nothing of the game.

There is a lot to be written about Sports. For some time a scheme had been under consideration for starting a "Battalion Sporting Club," but nothing had actually been arranged till Raikes came back from leave. He at once took the matter up, and floated a most successful Club. Every man in the Battalion subscribes to it, and we can have sports, of sorts, certainly twice a month all the year round. We have had short races, long races, horse races, dog races, jumps, feats of strength, alarm stakes, and other military and athletic competitions; and the prizes have been very widely distributed. You will find more about this under the "Athletic" heading.

At the Annual District Assault-at-Arms we took a a fair number of prizes, though we had two very tough opponents in the Gordon Highlanders and the 4th Dragoon Guards.

It isn't often that we can score off "the Kilts" in show competitions like physical drill; but on this occasion "E" (Raikes') Company, fairly carried off the Physical Drill Prize from the Gordon Highlanders. The smart performance of the Company reflected great credit upon Colour-Sergeant Hughes, who trained and commanded the team.

We held a very successful Inter-Company Competition for the Athletic Shield, kindly presented by Lieutenant Colonel Hon. M. Curzon. "D" Company were the winners, but the competition was very close.

We were not sorry to leave the dreary wastes of Rawal Pindi, when we got orders to march up to Kuldana, in the Murree Hills, a march of about thirty-nine miles (but ascending 7,000 feet). We were sorry to bid good-bye to Mrs. Curzon (on her leaving for home), who had done so much to soften for us the rough times on West Ridge; and, with boundless hospitality, had done her best to cheer us up while stationed there.

Colonel Curzon took us safely up to Kuldana, and then left us for England, on six months' leave, so Raikes assumed temporary command.

Kuldana, which lies about two miles north of the popular hill station Murree, and about 600 feet below it, is not a place of large possibilities.

There is no parade ground of any sort. The few paths are narrow, and covered with loose rocks. The lines extend over about two miles of rocky ridge; and it takes the Orderly Officer exactly one hour to visit the cook-houses, provided he rides a clever pony. Also, there is hut accommodation (of a poor nature) for eight Officers only, the rest live in tents. The rainfall (normal) is 90 inches; mostly in July and August. We went up with grave forebodings, and certainly everybody who could, went on leave, but we "didn't seem to mind it," we were so busy all the time. What with route marching up mountains, and fighting on the precipitous sides of the hills, which involved clambering up thousands of feet,

and night outposts — we captured the Major-General Commanding the District returning from Kashmir, one night—musketry, and courses of gymnastics and transport loading, there was little time to be dull; besides, the social attractions of Murree were more than sufficient to occupy any spare hours. Some of the young officers never found time for reflection, except when they were in the butts.

We had good cricket at Gharial, about three miles away, once or twice a week. Darell opened the season by making two centuries, and Metcalfe followed with one or two more. Raikes scored pretty consistently, and Gosling, who only came back for the end of the season, must have had a better average than Ranjitsinji. We played the Gordons, and we played "All Murree," and won both matches. The latter was a sensational match; the full account will be found under the "Cricket" heading.

There were lots of dissipations in Murree, dances (especially a masked dance and a fancy dress dance), dinners, garden parties, theatricals, concerts, picnics, &c., and towards the end of the season we were constrained to give an entertainment down at Kuldana, which consisted of a dinner party and a torchlight tattoo, and which was voted a success; Winn made an after-dinner speech—for the delivering of such, we are told, he made his reputation years ago.

There were any amount of theatricals, and our Battalion Dramatic Company, started by Raikes at the beginning of the year, gave several entertainments. We had dramatic shows every month at Kuldana, and twice gave afternoon entertainments for the children in Murree which were much appreciated. The gymnasts of the Battalion gave a very brilliant display, both in our own

theatre and at Murree. The performance was organised by Metcalfe and was a great success. Stationed as we were at Kuldana, the Gordon Highlanders lay only three miles off at Gharial, and it is not strange that we met frequently in friendly rivalry. We had a long distance run, up and down hill, in which they defeated us; and we had a tug-of-war (limited to 120 stone), in which, after a very plucky fight, we were beaten.

Also we had an Inter-regimental Athletic Meeting—on the lines of the 'Varsity Sports; the same nine events. We only won two events; the Hurdles, which E. W. Bell won after a very hard race, and the Quarter-Mile, which Thornton won in grand style in 53 secs., making hacks of his opponents. It was satisfactory to see the Officers so well to the front. We were within a few inches in the Hammer, Shot, and High Jump, but they beat us hollow in the distance races.

We mustn't forget the racing which went on at Gharial. We had two gymkhanas, and a race meeting. Darell was hon. secretary, and he and Stavely scored well with "Spalpeen" and "Cock-a-Whoop," and, when the zeal of racing proper began to cool down, he organised what is called a "pagal gymkhana" i.e., a series of sporting but also amusing events, which caught on very well—so well that the Battalion gave a gymkhana of the same sort, which brought out prodigious entries. While the officers at Head Quarters were thus busily employed, those on leave were also working hard in pursuit of game. Winn and Gosling penetrated as far as Chang Chenmo and Rutska, and brought back the following bag: 8 ibex, 5 ovis ammon (the best head measures 43 inches), 6 Thibetan antelope, 6 Thibetan gazelle (the best of these, which measures 14 inches, is the "absolute record," as far as we can ascertain), and 2 wolves,



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Tablet in Rock on the Abbottabad Road Between Dunga Gali and Kalabagh.

1 lynx, 5 kyang, and 11 burrell, make up a satisfactory number, added to 87 head of smaller game, a total of 131.

Burnett-Stuart and Thornton brought back from Kashmir, 5 markhoor, 3 ghooral, one musk deer, 4 red bears (all good ones), and 1 black bear. The best markhoor was 47 inches. E. W. Bell tried Baltistan, and scored 1 markhoor, 2 red bears, 8 ibex (the best $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches), three sharpoo, and also 30 marmots.

Henniker, who went up late in the season, got a black bear and a barasingh, a fine head with 9 points; and Campbell got 1 red bear and 5 ibex; so all of our shikaris had something to show, though it was generally considered a bad season for sport.

As to small game shooting, there is no worse place in India than Rawal Pindi; still, by going far afield, and getting up overnight, some of our lads managed to pile up fair bags.

Gosling and Maclachlan, on ten days' leave in the Bikanir, got 22 black buck—best head $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches—and 4 chinkara, besides other small game. Later on, Maclachlan, shooting in Rampur, bagged a fine tiger.

Thornton is never tired of wild fowling, and he and E. W. Bell, last December, went down to the neighbourhood of Delhi, and got 165 head, including 135 partridges, 48 hares, 28 snipe, and also 22 black buck and 3 chinkara.

The same two, on February 4th, on the Jhelum got 6 teal, 26 geese, and 4 ducks. Thornton, E. W. Bell and Stuart again went, quite lately, for five days on the Moola Lake in Kashmir, and got 150 head of duck and geese. They found the birds very wild, owing to the custom of firing with rifles, at flocks of geese or ducks 1,000 yards off, practised by most of the globe trotters who visit the "Happy Valley." The total bag of small

game for the year is about 1,343 head; which is not bad for so barren a country. This record is from Christmas, 1895, to October 31st, 1896. We send our best wishes to all our comrades in other Battalions; to all old Riflemen who read the Chronicle, and to the Chronicle itself (coupled with the name of the Editor).

3 B.R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

Portobello Barracks, Dublin, 31st December, 1896.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our history during the past year has not been a very eventful one, but we have had the luck to have the 2nd Battalion with us at Aldershot, and though placed in different brigades we managed to see a great deal of one another, which was a great pleasure to all.

The early months of this year were almost entirely given up to route marching, and we all wore out a great many pairs of boots, and made ourselves a perfect nuisance to the natives of the country by infesting the roads at all hours of the day and night; we marched to Guildford and other places of interest, reduced the canteen credit by constant calls for mutton pies and bread and cheese, and at last became such complete shadows of our former selves, from continually footing it at the rate of four miles an hour, that our friends were quite unable to recognize us, and that very ornamental jacket

called the serge became quite loose and baggy at the place one buttons in last.

Our Bicycle Club under Foljambe, not content with route marching on foot, started, on February 6th, on a ride to York, Oliphant accompanying the party, and reached their destination in four days. This invasion by an armed force aroused the ire of a certain neighbouring district, which demanded explanations, in a wrathful letter, having, no doubt, Jameson's little affair on their minds; the indemnity due from the Chartered Cyclist Company is still under consideration. Later in the year, Foljambe took his party another spin, lasting four days, during which about 360 miles were covered, while during the manœuvres the little party did useful work.

At the end of February, to our great regret, we lost our General, Sir W. Butler, who left to take over the command of the S.E. District. Our sorrow at his departure was atoned for by the appointment in his place of an old Rifleman, whom we were all glad to have with us again, namely, Major-General Swaine, and with Cowans and Hood on his Staff, and two Rifle Battalions (the 4th Battalion of the 60th and ourselves) in his command, we were not much amiss, and continued to think no small things of the 2nd Brigade.

Company, Battalion and Brigade training went on much as usual in the early spring, and were all done very thoroughly; the usual battles were fought by day and night at the usual places; everybody beat everybody else to everybody's entire satisfaction.

In April came the Point-to-Point, which was run at Hawthorn Hill, Paget winning, Spence (on Cox's horse) second and Mills third, Gough having come to grief over the last fence.

On the 10th April, our Sergeants gave a ball in the 15

gymnasium, which was largely attended and a great success, reflecting much credit on the committee of management. On the 22nd April we were ordered to prepare a section of Mounted Infantry for service in South Africa, the rest of the Rifle Company being made up by the 2nd Battalion and the 60th. Jenner was appointed to command, Vernon and Stephens commanding the Rifle Brigade sections, with Colour-Sergeant Worthing as Company Sergeant-Major. The company embarked on board the s.s. Tantallon Castle on May 2nd, and a fine lot of men they were, and greatly envied by the unfortunates left at home. Although when they first arrived at the Cape it seemed as if they were going to have no luck, the spread of the native insurrection gave them a chance at last, and quickly getting to work, after overcoming many difficulties in the way of horses, saddlery and transport, they stormed Makoni's kraal, 45 miles N. of Umtali on the 3rd August, by all accounts a very strong position, energetically defended by a large force of the enemy, of whom some 200 were killed. Jenner and his stout fellows have been, since then, too much engaged in making history to write it, but no doubt you will get a fuller account of their proceedings in next year's CHRONICLE. Harking back again, we were reviewed on May 1st, with the rest of the Aldershot Division, by the new Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, and thus saw the last review under the old régime and the first under the new one. Cricket, fives-handicaps, racquets and lawn tennis filled up the intervals till the London season came on, when most of the subalterns and some of the ancients, who ought to have known better spent, six nights of the week in London, and the six corresponding days on the Fox Hills or the ranges. The Regimental Dinner took place

on June 2nd, there being the usual large attendance, but the absence of the Duke at the Moscow Coronation festivities was universally regretted.

On the 25th June, the 2nd and 4th Battalions were inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, on the Queen's Parade, 1,253 of all ranks being present. H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught honoured us with her presence at the saluting point. The inspection passed off most successfully, after which we entertained at luncheon, in a large marquee in front of Blenheim Barracks, a number of old Riflemen, who were, we hear, as pleased with the young blood as we were delighted to see them.

On the 9th July, the Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A., honoured us with a visit, in full force and full uniform, Stars and Stripes flying. Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, came down also. There was a show field day, a march past, and a cavalry charge, the Americans cheering in a very hearty fashion. A lunch at the Club House followed, H.R.H. presiding, the champagne (War Office reserve cuvée) flowing in abundance. Our guests professed themselves mightily pleased at their reception, which was certainly of a very cordial character.

On August 5th, our inspection by Major-General Swaine took place.

On the 21st both Battalions took part in a military Obstacle Race, one mile over 12 obstacles, on the old steeplechase course between the camps; 16 battalions entered, each finding 2 Officers, 8 Sergeants and 96 Rank and File; dress, drill order. Oldfield and Spence took the 4th Battalion team, which captured 3rd prize, a very fine and well-trained team of the 4th Battalion 60th carrying off the Shield in the remarkable time of

something over 8 minutes, and the 2nd Battalion R.B. taking 2nd prize; the two Highland Battalions being 4th and 5th. It was a day out for the Riflemen, and our Colonel-in-Chief was not the least pleased among the spectators.

On the Regimental Birthday we had combined sports with the 2nd Battalion, which were a great success, ending up with a tug of war, first between the Sergeants and then between the Officers of the two battalions. Our Sergeants, terribly thin, and worn to skeletons by so many severe drill seasons, were beaten by the 2nd Battalion, but the 4th Battalion won the Officers' tug-of-war, and all possibility of jealousy being thus happily averted, we all dined together in the evening at the 2nd Battalion mess, T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught honouring us with their presence, and the 2nd Battalion Band giving an excellent programme.

At odd times during the year, Majendie's prize troupe of musicians, Kerr-Pearse (violin), Cooke (piano), Oldfield (piano and weird noises), Harman (autoharp), and Vernon (bones and general practitioner), delighted mixed audiences; outside talent, particularly from the 60th, occasionally bearing a hand.

Military operations continued without a break through the summer, night marches and surprises forming a special feature. On the nights of the 5th and 6th May we had a surprise night march, falling in at half an hour's notice, just at dinner-time, and returning home at 1.30 a.m. Other nights we did not get back so soon; on one occasion we sat on Hartford Bridge Flats all night and were attacked by the rest of the army in the grey of the morning. During the Volunteer week, Colonel G. Boyle came down in command of a brigade, and on August 28th the regular manœuvres began, the

force consisting of three Regular and two Militia divisions, in all 33,000 men and 100 guns. We formed part of the 3rd Brigade (Sackville), 2nd Division (Swaine), and were with all our old friends of the proper 2nd Brigade except the Argylls, who went with Hannay's 4th Brigade; à Court was with the Head Quarters Staff, Harry Wilson on that of the 1st Division, and Strachey on the Umpire Staff, whilst H. F. Wilson and Nicol put in an appearance with their London Militia Regiments. As those who are interested in manœuvres will have read the Duke's report before the CHRONICLE comes out, one need only say that the Battalion marched to Frensham on the 29th, fought two battles, and returned to Aldershot on the 31st, the remainder of the work being carried on each day from our barracks, ending up with a fine review on the 11th September. We all got wet through nearly every day, but nobody was much the worse.

Just before we left Aldershot, a Private Rifleman, Hills of D Company, distinguished himself by saving the life of a child who had fallen down a deep well. The sides of the well were shaky, and none of the crowd who gathered round dared to do anything. Hills came up and without a moment's hesitation threw off his coat, was lowered into the well, and with great difficulty, and at no small risk, managed to bring up the child alive. For this meritorious act he received the Humane Society's Bronze Medal.

Our time at Aldershot was now coming to an end, and with only a Saturday and Sunday in which to pack and clean up, we were bustled off on the 14th, by rail to Holyhead, crossed in the *Banshee* and marched through the streets of Dublin and into these barracks in the morning of the 15th, where we found that our good old comrades of the 43rd had prepared for both Officers and Men a

very excellent breakfast, which was as much appreciated as was the kind thought that inspired the attention.

We were all, or most of us, sorry to leave Aldershot, and even the incessant bucketing at field-days and manœuvres had become second nature to us. We were sorry to leave our 2nd Battalion, to which Maude was appointed as Second in Command just before we left; sorry to see the last of Bingham, who took a sad farewell of us all on the morning of our departure; sorry to leave General Swaine and all our old friends of the 2nd Brigade; and, most of all, sorry to leave the command of our Colonel-in-Chief, who, with H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, had, throughout our stay at Aldershot, shown us the greatest kindness and hospitality, the Duke never sparing himself when he could do anything to increase the comfort of the men or the well-being and efficiency of the regiment.

With best wishes to all old friends at home and abroad.

Yours ever,

4 B.R.B.

DEPÔT.

RIFLE DEPÔT, GOSPORT,

31st December, 1896.

DEAR EDITOR,

Xmas, 1896, still finds the Depôt located here, and as far as our information goes there is no near prospect of the much-hoped-for return to Winchester; indeed, no visible steps appear to have been as yet taken towards the rebuilding of the Barracks or removing the ruins which still remain a dismal wreck, to visit which only makes us more discontented with the ill-luck which has evicted the Depôt from its old home.

During the past year, although, as usual, there have been many changes in the personnel of those serving here, there have been no events of great interest to chronicle. In the early spring "bike fever" was very strongly developed, and culminated later in the year in the formation of a Depôt Bicycling Club, which has turned out a great success, being well supported by the N.C.O.'s and men. We selected the same breed of bicycle as the 4th Battalion Club, whose rules and suggestions materially aided us in the formation of ours.

This year there was but little cricket played, although some of our more enthusiastic cricketers visited the U.S. ground at Portsmouth with varying success, and the Green Jackets frequently sent down for players to assist them at St. Cross. In the coming year, however, we hope to do something in the way of reviving Depôt cricket, as a ground close to barracks, originally made by the 60th when here some years ago, is in course of resuscitation. Meanwhile, during the summer the men find amusement in fishing in the moat which surrounds the barracks and the town.

In July and August the yachting season was in full swing, and many of the officers became exceedingly nautical, both in appearance and conversation, especially during the Cowes week.

There is no doubt, if you have a taste for sailing, a great deal of fun can be got out of Gosport in the summer.

Towards the end of August we were visited by the

4th Battalion Young Soldiers' Team, who utilised the Browndown Ranges for shooting off the match, and whom we all heartily congratulate on their success.

It is in the winter that we feel the change from Winchester most, as this is distinctly not a good sporting quarter. Hunting is practically out of the question, as the nearest meet is never less than ten miles away, and there is very little local shooting to be obtained. There are, however, golf links within easy reach, where those of us who can play can find amusement during this inclement season.

Christmas passed off very quietly at the Depôt. We finished this festive day with a tea-fight and concert, which, taking into consideration the fact that fully half the men were on pass, was very successful and well attended.

During the greater part of the past year the number of recruits joining the Depôt has shown a remarkable falling off from the average attained in former years, and at one time it almost seemed as if the recruiting authorities had forgotten our existence. But since the middle of November a large number have joined, upwards of 90 having arrived in one week.

With every seasonable greeting and good wish to all Riflemen, past and present,

We remain,

Ever yours,

RIFLE DEPÔT.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACE. 1895.

THERE having been no record of this race in last year's CHRONICLE, one who rode in it sends you the following account of what he remembers of it.* It is difficult after a run to remember who rode alongside one, what occurred, or what fences were jumped, so one must trust to what memory one has left. From the card there were seventeen horses entered, of which the nine given below ran. Paget's Derwent, the winner of this year's race (1896), could not come from Leicestershire. Captain Wilson's modest Not Wanted was also, I believe, not well. The race came off on the 18th March, a lovely warm day, at Hawthorn Hill, in the presence of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and a distinguished company, including several old Riflemen, though not so many as one could have wished.

The start took place just below Sir R. Wilmot's house, and he, having chosen the course, acted as starter, from about a field away, as he wanted to see most of the race; such was his confidence in Riflemen! There was a little delay owing to Khediva bolting in the opposite direction just before the flag fell. However, we got



^{*}This Point-to-Point took place during the Editor's absence in Spain, and he received no account of it in time for last year's Chronicle.—Ed.

away well together, Cock Robin, Stella and Khediva showing the way. For the first mile the country was much enclosed, but the fences were fair. One nice bank and ditch we came across which favoured the Irish horses. After going about 1½ miles, Hardinge, on Stella, who was going well, got down over a strongly grown fence and was no more seen in the race. Soon after, Jenner's horse fell, and he had some difficulty in catching it. The course for half the distance was difficult to make out, and at one time we found ourselves in low ground, and could see no flag whatever. However, we felt we should bear to the left and a countryman to whom we shouted waved in the right direction. An Irishman would probably have said "on straight" to our query.

Having dwelt a bit, Jenner was able to come up to us again, going strong. We then had a lovely "in and out" of a lane, which I fancy none of us lost much time over, as we were all well together going up the next sixty-acre field of, luckily, light plough, and I remember poor Fred Lawrence asking me if the mare had lots left in her. Two miles from home, we hadn't another flag as we were in view of the winning field; then Lawrence took up the running and made the pace very warm all over grass and good fly fences. The field at the race-course kept well together, except Khediva, who went to the right of the rails which eventually had to be jumped in a bigger place than the rider cared about. Three fields from home Vernon, on Joan of Arc, took the lead, and would have gone very near winning, but on landing into the road where most of the spectators were standing, the mare refused to jump out again. It was a good fair-sized fence, and one felt one was disturbing the feathers in some of the ladies' hats, so close were we to them as we landed. We were most of us

quickly over, and Lawrence, on the gallant R.B. drew out and won easily; there was a good race for second, Cock Robin just catching the judge's (Colonel Sackville's) eye, who gave it to him by a short head.

Captain Hornby again acted as Clerk of the Scales. We were all so pleased to see poor Fred win again. No man deserved more success in riding, as in everything else, and no one can ever hope to do as much to stimulate sport amongst his brother officers. God bless him.

The 4th Battalion provided an excellent lunch, and we all went away pleased.

LIST OF STARTERS.

Captain F. E. Lawrence's R.B., Owner	•••	1
Captain A. V. Jenner's Cock Robin, Owner	•••	2
Major E. B. Crake's Khediva, Owner	•••	3
Viscount Hardinge's Stella, Owner	•••	0
Mr. Vernon's Joan of Arc, Owner	•••	0
Captain Lawrence's Sweetwood, Mr. G. Thesiger	•••	0
Captain Jenner's Sunshine, Mr. Lascelles	•••	0
Mr. Cox's Crowdown, Owner	•••	0
Captain Beresford's Queen's Birthday, Owner		0

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACE. 1896.

The annual Regimental Point to Point Steeplechase took place on Wednesday last, near Hawthorn Hill, by kind permission of the owners of the country. A very good line was chosen by Sir Robert Wilmot, who undertook the laying out of the course. A large company assembled, including Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Christian, &c. Between the races luncheon was provided in the luncheon room, Hawthorn Hill, for everyone, including the farmers who so kindly helped in the proceedings.

The first race was the Regimental Point-to-Point, and was won by Mr. G. L. Paget's Derwent easily, though, had not Mr. Gough's Roebuck unluckily fallen at the last fence (post and rails), it might have been a good finish, as he was going well at the time.

The course was about four miles of good hunting country, with only one small field of plough, excellent going, and few falls.

After the first race everybody adjourned to luncheon, and subsequently the Farmers' race was held.

RIFLE BRIGADE "POINT-TO-POINT" RACE.

Catch-weights over 13 stone.

Mr. G. L. Paget's Derwent, Owner	•••	•••	•••	1
Mr. P. A. Cox's Nunhide, Mr. Spence	•••	•••	•••	2
Mr. S. Mills's Brown Bess, Owner	•••	•••	•••	3
Mr. J. G. Gough's Roebuck, Owner	•••	•••	•••	0

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REGIMENTAL POINT TO POINT RACE.

The lot went together to the first fence, which was in and out of a road, which one horse refused to leave. Mr. Gough on Roebuck was first out, followed by the remainder in a cluster for the first few fields. Then Mr. Spence on Nunhide made the running from Roebuck and Derwent, and so they ran until two fences from home, where Nunhide was beaten, and Derwent went on leading a length from Roebuck, who unluckily fell at the last fence, leaving the leader to win comfortably from Nunhide, followed by Brown Bess. Molly was fourth, and Athboy next.

A Farmers' Race was subsequently run, for which there was a fair number of entries.

RACING.

3RD BATTALION.

The present year has on the whole, been a successful one for the owners of ponies in the Battalion, and has ended in a blaze of triumph through the victory of Toby, the property of Winn, in the Army Cup. When I speak of the year having ended I am writing these few notes on the last day of October, so racing in November and December of this year must be left till next year's Chronicle. To take the racing events in their proper order I must go back to January 1896, when at the Rawal Pindi Races the Battalion wins were as follows:—

RAWAL PINDI JANUARY RACES.

First Day.—Debut Stakes. Half Mile. Rs. 350.

v			•					
Mr. E. W. Captain	. Bell's (I Staveley							1
Mr. Hasler		m Cant	erbury	Belle,	9st. 13	Blbs., N	Лаj.	
Major May	ne's ch a	p Reject	, 9st. 1	2lbs., N	Ir. He	rbert	•••	3
Те	n ran. B	etting:	10 to 1	agains	t B ar o	ness.		
Second Day	y.—Sussex	Lodge l	Stakes.	Three	Furlo	ngs. I	s. 350)
Major Maj	Staveley	 cb m F	 Pearl P	 owder,	9st.	 8lbs.,	 Dr.	
Captain Se	llar's ch c	b m Kat	e, 9st. '	7lbs., H	Iobday	•	•••	•
Six ran	. Betting	: 2 to 1	agains	t Baron	iess.			

No one else was successful at this Meeting, soon after which Winn bought Toby from Crosbie, 4th Dragoon Guards.

From this meeting we have to go on to March before we find any more successes.

RAWAL PINDI MARCH RACES.

Fourth Day.—Sohan Stakes. Three Furlongs. Rs. 200.
Mr. E. W. Bell's (R.B.) br cb m Baroness, 11st. 7lbs., Mr. Herbert 1
Major Mayne's gr cb m Pearl Powder, 10st. 2lbs., Dr.
O'Donnell 2
Major Mayne's ch a p Reject, 9st. 12lbs., Major Aldworth
Seven ran. Betting: 3 to 1 against Baroness. Time: 40 secs

This was a particularly good performance, to carry 11st. 7lbs. to victory in 40 seconds proved Baroness to be a regular flyer over a short distance. Staveley trained the pony for all her engagements. Shortly after this the Battalion went to Kuldana, near Murree, and in June we find

MURREE SKY RACES.
First Day.—All Comers' Plate. Six Furlongs. Rs. 150.
Captain Staveley's and Mr. Darell's (R.B.) ch cb g Cock-a-Hoop, 10st. 12lbs., Captain Staveley Major Doran's ch a g Vellard, 10st. 11lbs., Mr. Le Mottèe Mr. Renton's gr a p Bairn, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Herbert 8
Four ran. Betting: 2 to 1 against Cock-a-hoop.
Maiden Plate. Five Furlongs. Rs. 150.
Captain Staveley's (R.B.) gr cb g Spalpeen, 10st. 5lbs., Owner

	2 3
Four ran. Betting: 2 to 1 on Spalpeen.	
Big'uns Handicap. Seven Furlongs. Rs. 150	
	$1 \\ 2 \\ 3$
Captain Hamilton's b aus m Siesta, 9st. 6lbs., Native	1 2 3
Murree Handicap. Half Mile. Rs. 150. Captain Staveley's (R.B.) gr cb g Spalpeen, 10st. 7lbs., Owner Mr. Allan's b cb m Snider, 8st. 9lbs., King Mr. Barber's gr cb m Grisette, 9st., Native Six ran. Betting: 2 to 1 on Spalpeen.	1 2 3

During the season at Murree there were several smaller races value 49 Rs. each, and at the first meeting Spalpeen won two races and Flitters one, and at the second meeting Spalpeen won two races and Cock-a-Hoop won two races; at Rawal Pindi Gymkhanas during the hot weather Spalpeen won two races. I

find I have forgotten to mention the gymkhana given by the 4th Dragoon Guards at Pindi, before the Battalion went to the hills; there was an open race called the St. Patrick's Cup, which was won by Toby by a short head from Spalpeen, beating a good field.

Although it hardly comes under the head of Racing, I must say a few words about the Pagal gymkhanas held in Muree, for at these, where agility and horsemanship was required. Walsh was usually a long way ahead of other competitors, our teams were first and third for a Lloyd Lindsay Competition; and altogether we won more than a fair share of events. The Battalion gave the prizes for one of these Pagal* gymkhanas and it was a great success. The races and gymkhanas of all sorts were won by Darell, and the stable he and Staveley presided over was so successful that it won altogether sixteen races. We must now pass on to the climax of the racing year, namely the victory of Toby in the Army Cup. Toby is a grey Arab, standing about 13.1, and won two or three races before Winn bought him. Since March he was very specially prepared for the Army Cup by Major Carandini. The story of the race is rather strange, as Toby was beaten in a trial by Conductor, and on the day of the race was so lame from an overreach that Winn sent for a veterinary surgeon to see whether the pony ought to be scratched. The Vet. however, treated the overreach with cocaine, which deadened the pain, and enabled Toby to win the race amidst a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, everyone being delighted that "Squash" had won, especially as a very hot favourite coming from rather an unpopular stable was beaten.

^{*} Pagal is pronounced poggle, and means "idiot."

LUCKNOW RACES, OCTOBER, 1896.

The Army Cup, value 2000 Rs., presented by the fund, added to the subscriptions given by Her Majesty's British and Native Regiments, the entrance money and a starting sweepstake of 25 Rs. The winner to receive 3220 Rs.; the second pony to receive 645 Rs.; and third pony 430 Rs. of the entire stakes. For Arab and C.B. ponies 13.3 and under. Maidens on May 1st, 1896 and who have not, up to time of starting declaration, won a race value 400 Rs., and who are bona fide the property of British Officers in Her Majesty's Army and Civil Services on full pay. Distance 7 furlongs.

Major Hon. C. C. Winn's gr a p Toby, 9st. 4lbs., Mr. Her-	
bert	1
Colonel Hansford's b a p Faras, 9st. 7lbs., Ibrahim	2
Major Aldworth's gr a p Little Chieftain, 8st. 9lbs., Owner	3

Also ran: Dull Dog, 10st. 2lbs.; Sherwood Forester, 10st. 12lbs.; Legion of Honour, 11st. 1lb.; Shannon II., 9st. 11lbs.; White Nile, 11st. 1lb.; and Conductor, 9st. 7lb.

Betting at the start: 5 to 2 on Shannon II., 6 to 1 against Dull Dog, 12 to 1 against Faras, 12 to 1 against Little Chieftain, 12 to 1 against Conductor, 20 to 1 against Toby, 50 to 1 against Legion of Honour, and 50 to 1 against Sherwood Forester.

After two breaks away they were let go, when all got away abreast except Shannon, who lost two or three lengths. Sherwood Forester and Little Chieftain showed slightly to the front from Faras, who was closely followed by Toby, Legion of Honour, Dull Dog, Conductor, White Nile, and Shannon last. From the three furlongs post Toby drew up to the leaders, and

shortly afterwards took first place; and though challenged inside the rails by Faras and Little Chieftain, came on and won amidst immense applause by a length and a quarter; one length between second and third; Shannon was sixth. Time: 1 min. 41²/₆ secs. Winner trained by Major Carandini.

The Pony Derby. Value, Rs. 2,000. Five Furlongs.

Major Hon. C. C. Winn's b aus m Arrah-na-Pogue, S	et.	
3lbs., Gibbs	•••	1
Colonel Babington's True Aim, 8st. 13lbs., Robinson	•••	2
Mr. Wiseman's Phyllis, 7st. 9lbs., Southall		3

Eight ran. Won by a short head; two lengths between second and third. Time: 1 min. 8 secs. Betting: 6 to 4 on Arrah-na-Pogue, evens True Aim, and 2 to 1 against Phyllis; longer odds the rest. Winner trained by Major Carandini.

Thus our notes come up to date, and finish with the victories of two of Winn's ponies in two very important races. Mr. Herbert, who steered Toby to victory in the Army Cup, is in B Battery, R.H.A., which battery has been stationed with us at Rawal Pindi. There is every prospect of a good season's racing here this cold weather, which I hope you will hear about in the next Chronicle.

OBSTACLE COMPETITION, ALDERSHOT.

This year was inaugurated what promises to become one of the most successful annual events at Aldershot, viz., the Obstacle Competition.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught gave a Shield, to be competed for annually by teams sent from the battalions under his command, each team to consist of 2 Officers, 8 Sergeants, and 96 Rank and File.

As soon as we heard of this, an Inter-Company Competition was got up in the 2nd Battalion, so as to simplify the selection of a team to do battle for us.

The Company Competition came off on August 12th. In our method of judging on this occasion, we tried to anticipate the way in which the judging would be carried out in the coming competition, i.e., we fixed a standard time for doing the course, and for every second under this time one point was awarded, and for every second over one point was deducted; a judge was posted at each obstacle, who awarded points for the style in which obstacles were negotiated, and for correctness of dressing, intervals, and distances.

The Company which gained the most points was "H" (Major Leslie's); "C" (Captain Fyers') being second.

We now started in earnest to train our team for the Inter-Battalion Competition. Ross and Dawnay were the Officers selected to do duty for us, and Colour-Sergeants Eastwood, Fraley and Hodder, Sergeants Beer,

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The Company which with the most points was first (Engor Leslie's); "C" (Coping Event) belowed and

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Officers, 1st. 2nd. and 3rd Teams Obstacle Race. Aldershot, 1896.

2ND LIEUT. B. OLDFIELD 4TH BN. R.B. LIEUT. HON. R. CATHCART, 4TH BN. 60TH. LIEUT. H. D. ROSS, 2Nf. BN. R.B.

2ND LIEUT. HON. H. DAWNAY 2ND BN. R.B. 2ND LIEUT. C. SPENCE, 4TH BN. R.B.

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Baker, Hadaway and Saunders and Band-Sergeant Brooks, the Non-commissioned Officers.

A short description of the ground might here not be out of place. The course was a round one, and almost exactly a mile, of which the first three-quarters was across fairly level, but roughish ground. In this first bit, the obstacles consisted of balancing bars over a wide ditch, three sets of rails to jump, and three to vault, and two ditches. After this came the most trying part of the course, a fort on the top of a steep hill, which had to be ascended, and in getting up to which a deep fosse had to be clambered in and out of. On arriving at the top of the fort, a traverse about ten feet high met the competitors. This had to be tackled, and from thence to the finish was all plain sailing.

The teams were divided up into four sections, each section consisting of 2 Sergeants and 24 Rank and File. These had to move in line with 30 yards distance between sections. This sort of column formation was kept until after leaving the fort, when all four sections formed into one line.

Friday, August 21st, was the day fixed for the event, and duly arrived amidst torrents of rain.

So bad was the weather that it was proposed to put off the Competition till the following Monday, and all the teams were consulted on this head, but they elected, by a large majority, to go on with it that day in spite of the rain.

So on we went, the course being slightly altered by leaving out the balancing bars, which the rain had made very slippery. Our team was the first to start, and off they went accordingly. They travelled very fast as far as the fort, but here the pace had to be slackened a little, as one or two of our men showed signs of fatigue; and,

as 30 points were deducted for every man who did not finish, it was most important that all should complete the course. Our time was 8 minutes 32 seconds.

In all 13 teams competed, and the result was as follows:—

- 1.—4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles.
- 2.—2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
- 3.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.
- 4.—2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- 5.—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

The remaining eight teams finished in various times. This result was indeed a triumph for Riflemen.

Of course we should have liked to win, but no one could grudge the 60th their victory, as their performance was really a splendid one; for not only was their time—8 minutes 12 seconds—excellent, but they also got more points for correctness of dressing and intervals and general precision of movement than any of the other teams.

In fairness to ourselves, it must be added that the 60th team was composed of older men than were ours, which, in fact, were very young teams, and, on the whole, did as well as we hoped for. Everyone was very keen about it, and worked very hard to be successful.

2 B.R.B.

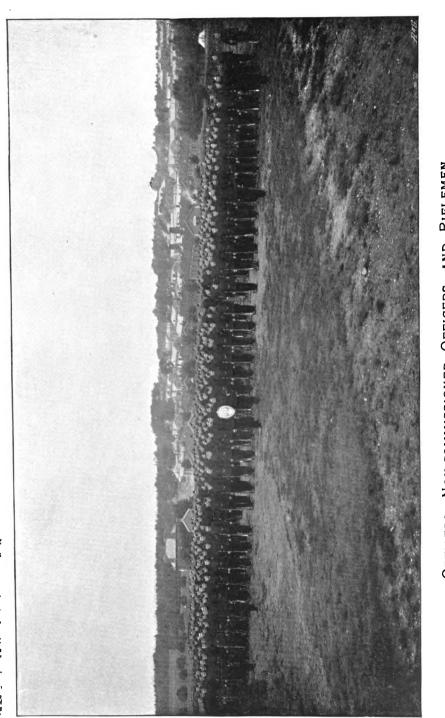


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RIFLE BRIGADE. OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND RIFLEMEN. 4TH BN. 60TH RIFLES, 2ND BN. RIFLE BRIGADE, AND 4TH BN. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Teams in Obstacle Race, Aldershot, 1896.

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CRICKET.

1st BATTALION.

THE cricket season of 1895-6 at Hong Kong was a good deal spoilt by the heavy rains in February and March. For six solid weeks did the downpour continue, and consequently cricket was decidedly "off" during that period. The "oldest inhabitant," as is usual when anything extraordinary happens, was well to the fore with his varns. Individually we did very well in run-getting and bowling, but somehow collectively we were not much of a success. Private Green, a bandsman, came out strong as a bowler, and, as long as the wickets were fast and dry, was too much for the gentle civilian here. Our performances with the bat will be seen from the matches and averages given below. There is a pleasant custom here, and that is, that the Hong Kong Cricket Club presents a bat for any "century" made either for or against the Club. captured four of these this season and Knox one, just missing his second by one run.

The "Company" cricket flourished this year, but we do not seem to find any new men for our Battalion team. We shall commence cricket again next month (October) but it is not intended to send any further account this year, as it is better to keep the seasons separate, and the Singapore season is all the year round,

which will carry us on till we start for home in, we presume, December, 1897.

The following are the matches played, averages, &c.:—

Officers R.B. v. Officers of the Garrison.

Played October 17th, 1895, and resulted in a draw, owing to the slackness of both sides in coming to the ground at the proper time. For R.B., Captain Eccles, 116; C. W. Knox, 28. R. Alexander bowled 5 wickets for 39 runs.

Scores: -R.B., 193; Garrison, 177 for 9 wickets.

R.B. v. Hong Kong C.C.

Played November 8th and 9th. Won on the first innings by the Hong Kong C.C. For R.B., C. W. Knox, 99 not out; R. Alexander, 39; C. Percival, 26.

Scores: Hong Kong C.C., 214 and 94 for 6 wickets; R.B., 200.

Officers R.B. v. Officers R.N.

Played January 2nd, 1896, and resulted in a win for R.B. by 207 runs. For R.B., Capt. Eccles, 179; George Paley, 47 (the triumph of his life); C. W. Knox, 35; and Carr 21; R. Alexander bowled 6 wickets for 35 runs.

Scores:—R.B., 333; R.N., 126.

Officers R.B. v. Officers R.N. (Return).

Played January 30th. Won by R.N. by 71 runs on first innings. For R.B., first innings, S. E. Hollond, 42. Second innings, Captain Eccles, 95; C. W. Knox, 25.

Scores: -R.N., 149; R.B., 78 and 141 for 4 wickets.

AVERAGES.

Battalion Matches.

		Runs.	uns. No. of Ins. Highest Score.					Average.
Capt. Eccles	•••	390	•••	5	•••	179	•••	78·0 0
C. W. Knox	•••	166		4	•••	99*	• • •	55 ·3 3
R. Alexander	•••	5 6	•••	4	•••	39		14.00
C. Percival	•••	54	•••	4	•••	28	•••	13· 5
Capt. Ferguson	• • •	37	•••	3	•••	14	•••	12·3 3
George Paley	•••	5 0	•••	5	•••	47	•••	10.00

Matches Played, 4. Won, 1; lost, 2; drew, 1.

Captain Eccles won the average bat of the Hong Kong Cricket Club with an average of 44.57 for 18 innings, C. W. Knox being fourth with an average of 34.10 for 11 innings.

COMPANY MATCHES.

Garrison Prize of \$50 open to all Corps and Staff Company teams. Won by "E" (Major Pemberton's) Company.

BATTALION CRICKET SHIELD.

First Ties.

"C"	Company	\mathbf{beat}	"F"	Company	b y 4 0	runs.
"D"			" C;"			

[&]quot;A" , , "I" ,

'B" " ""E" ,

Second Ties.

^{*} Not out.

Final.

"A" Company beat "D" Company, and won the Shield for the third year in succession.

OTHER MATCHES.

A.	Company	peat	Medical Stan by 37 runs.
" A "	"	,,	H.M.S. Centurion by 10 runs.
" C "	,,	,,	H.M.S. Centurion by 5 wickets.
" C "	,,	,,	United Services by 75 runs.
"D"	••	••	M.S. Corps by 40 runs.

"D" ,, M.S. Corps by 40 runs.
"D" ,, Hong Kong Rovers by 30 runs.

The Corporals played 8 matches; won 5, lost 1, and drew 2.

2_{ND} BATTALION.

We have not had a very satisfactory cricket year, partly owing to the uncertainty of being able to play on any given day, and partly to the loss the Team sustained by the absence of Stephens and Paget (one in South Africa and the other on sick leave). The siger has played a great deal for the Division, and has made a lot of runs.

We have played 10 matches, of which we have won 3, lost 4, and drawn 3. The following is the summary:—

May 14th, v. Army Service Corps; lost by 1 wicket.

- " 20th, v. 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade; drawn.
- ,, 26th, v. Royal Artillery; drawn.
- ,, 30th, v. Army College, Farnham; lost by 7 runs.
- June 22nd, v. 1st B. Argyll & Suth. Highs.; won by 4 wickets. July 8th, v. 4th Battn. Rifle Brigade; won by 3 wickets.
 - ,, 9th, v. 2nd Battn. Bedford Regt.; lost by 3 runs.

July 28th, v. 1st Battn. Manchester Regt.; won by 63 runs. Aug. 1st, v. 4th Battn. K.R.R.; lost by 79 runs.

,, 5th, v. 1st Battn. Seaforth Highs.; won by 13 runs.

The Battalion Team played the Sergeants on July 2nd, and were beaten. Other matches were arranged, but, owing to a field-day coming, were unable to be played.

The Company Challenge Cup was won by "E," or Capt. T. B. Ramsay's, Company, who defeated "C," or Captain H. N. Fyers', Company in the final match.

We have been very much indebted to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers for the use of their grounds whenever we wanted to play a Company match. There is no ground for the men of the Battalion to play on here.

The following are the batting and bowling averages:—

Batting Averages.

	No	o of L	ns. N	ot or	ıt. N	o. of R	ıns. I	Iost in I	ns.	Average.
G. H. Thesiger	r	13	•••	3	•••	462		7 6	•••	46.20
G. L. Paget	•••	3	•••	0	•••	122	•••	61	•••	40.66
H. D. Ross	• • •	10		2	•••	235	•••	103*	•••	29.37
Pte. Keith	•••	8	•••	1	• • •	93	•••	35		13.28
S. Mills		12	•••	0	•••	140	•••	38		11.66
C. D. Shute	• • •	6	•••	1	•••	57		2 8*		11.40
J. E. Gough	•••	7		2	•••	58	• • •	41	•••	11.40
H. Dawnay	•••	12	•••	0		100		20	•••	8.33

Bowling Averages.

			Wickets.		Runs.		Average.
Pte. Murphy	•••	•••	35	•••	394	•••	11.26
C. D. Shute	•••	•••	16	•••	229	•••	14 ·31
Pte. Pickett	•••	•••	15	•••	284	•••	18.93

^{*} Signifies not out.

The Sergeants only played three matches, in which Sergt. Brookes and Sergt. Townsend did most for them. The matches were:—

- v. the Battalion; won by 73 runs.
- v. Sergts. 9th Lancers; won.
- v. Sergts. 2nd Battn. Coldstream Guards; won by 57 runs.

3RD BATTALION.

Battalion cricket can hardly be said to have flourished since our arrival at Rawal Pindi. Four or five field days a week during the winter, and the exodus to the hills during the summer, militated severely against carrying on the noble game. The Battalion eleven, too, is almost entirely dependent on the officers; and with Couper on leave and Gosling on the broad of his back with enteric, we were not very keen about playing regimental matches. The return from leave of Raikes, so long associated with the 3rd Battalion cricket, gave us a "fillip," but the only matches entered in the Battalion score book (the first match in which is dated 1863) are those of Officers v. Sergeants, Battalion v. 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and Battalion v. Murree Garrison.

The Officers easily beat the Sergeants, thanks to Gosling and Staveley making 125 runs between them, and Metcalfe getting 11 wickets for 33 runs.

The next match, against the Gordon Highlanders, resulted in a win for the Battalion, which scored 287 against the Jocks' 147.

The third and last match is worth recording in full. The Battalion played Murree Garrison on the pretty little ground at Gharial, in the Murree Hills. Neither side was strongly represented, and Murree, batting first, were all out for 86. The Battalion were got rid of for 39, everything went wrong, and Metcalfe alone made double figures. Murree second innings resulted in 104, leaving the Battalion (it was a one day match) 152 to get to win, and only eighty minutes' play. The first wicket fell in the second over, but on Metcalfe going in a very fine display of hitting was shown by him, and the excitement became great when it appeared there was a chance of the match being won after all, despite the poor display of the first innings. Just towards the end a voice called from the pavilion "fourteen more runs and four more minutes." Metcalfe made ten off the next over, leaving two more minutes' play and four more runs. Private Norman hit the first ball of the last over for three, making a tie, and the next ball Metcalfe hit for a similar number, thereby winning the match with two runs and five wickets to spare within half a minute of time. Of 148 runs made in seventy minutes whilst he was in, Metcalfe scored 111 not out. fine display of determined hitting at a critical period of the game. Full score:-

Murree Garrison.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.						
Mr. Mackenzie, run out	"I	1 7	b Thorpe	•••	•••	3 8		
SurgCapt. Jameson, c an	ıd							
b Fletcher	(2	b Metcalfe		• • •	8		
Mr. Booth, b Fletcher .	••	5	c Staveley	, b Met	calfe	2		
Pte. Massy, b Metcalfe .		_	not out	•••		2		
Mr. Home, b Fletcher .	•• ••	7	c Darell, b	Fletch	er	0		

Major MacBean, run out	10	b Thorpe	•••	5
Capt. Haig, c Thorpe, b Darell Corpl. Parker, st Staveley, b	35	c and b Raikes		26
Fletcher	0	b Thorpe		2
LieutCol. Faithful, not out	9	.		15
Mr. Fitzgerald, b Fletcher		b Fletcher		0
Pte. Boddy, b Metcalfe	4	b Thorpe		0
Extras	4	Extras		6
	86			104
3rd Battalion	ı Rif	le B r igade.		
1st Innings.		2nd Inning	8.	
Major Raikes, c Parker, b Booth	1	b Boddy	•••	0

major runkes, e runker, b					
Booth	1	b Boddy	•••		0
Sergt. Taylor, b Booth	0	Ţ.			
Major Metcalfe, c Mackenzie,					
b Boddy	11	not out	•••	•••	111
Mr. Darell, b Booth	6	b Boddy	•••	•••	21
Capt. Staveley, b Boddy	2	run out	•••		2
Pte. Fletcher, not out	5	c Massy,	b Booth	•••	0
Hon. C. Henniker, b Boddy	0	•			
Acting-Corpl. Grant, b Booth	1				
Pte. Norman, b Boddy	4	not out	•••	• • •	3
Mr. Burnett-Stuart, b Booth	3	b Booth	•••		10
Acting-Corpl. Thorpe, run out	4				
Extras	2		Extras	•••	7
	_			-	
	39				154

The Battalion have to thank Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon for a very handsome challenge shield presented by him to be competed for at cricket by the companies. This will not be played for till after this goes to press, but the results of the first competition for it will be recorded in next year's Chronicle.

4TH BATTALION.

Battalion cricket is rather apt to languish at Aldershot, as there is considerable difficulty in getting a ground; and when it has been secured the chances are that a field-day will prevent the match coming off.

As a result we only played six matches, and it is satisfactory to note that our only defeat was sustained at the hands of the 2nd Battalion, with whom we played a drawn game on another occasion. We won the remaining four matches, our opponents being the 9th Lancers, Border Regiment, Scots Greys, and 91st Highlanders.

Our best batting performances were Majendie, 143 runs in 4 innings; Foljambe, 116 in 6 innings; Private Rowntree, 84 in 4 innings (once not out); whilst Private Crowder with 19 wickets for 316 runs, Private Chapman with 9 wickets for 204 runs, and Private Rowntree with 7 wickets for 91 runs, did best in the bowling department.

The results of the Inter-Company Cricket Cup Matches were as follows:—

First Ties.

" A "	Company	beat	"G"	Company
"B"	,,	,,	"H"	,,
" C "	,,	,,	"F"	,,
"E"	,,	,,	"D"	,,

Second Ties.

Final.

"E" (Major C. à Court's) Company beat "B" (Captain E. A. F. Dawson's) Company.

FOOTBALL.

2ND BATTALION.

We have not had a successful season, as our record of matches shows.

Out of fourteen matches played we have won one, drawn two, and lost eleven.

The football players in the Battalion at present are few in number, and with such a long list of matches we have had very few practice games.

In the Army Cup Competition, we drew a bye first round, and in the second the Gordon Highlanders beat us by five goals to *nil*.

In the Aldershot News Cup Competition, the Army Service Corps beat us second round by two goals to one. This was a very hard game, and our team were unlucky in not winning, as we had unquestionably the best of the play.

The rest of our games have been matches in connection with the Aldershot League.

This League, which has only lately been formed, has given quite a new life to football in the district. Every team that enters has to play the rest of the League teams twice. Each win counts two points, and a drawn game one point to each side.

The team has now gone on furlough until the end of the year. When they return we shall start again, and hope to do better in the dozen matches still to be decided. In the Company Competition the following were the results of the different rounds:—

First Round.

- Capt. Fyers' ("C") Company beat Capt. Strachey's ("A") Company.
- Capt. Ramsay's ("E") Company beat Capt. Vernon's ("B") Company.
- Capt. Shute's ("G") Company beat Major Leslie's ("H") Company.
- Capt. Mills' ("F") Company beat Capt. Biddulph's ("D") Company.

Second Round.

- Capt. Ramsay's ("E") Company beat Capt. Mills' ("F") Company.
- Capt. Fyers' ("C") Company beat Capt. Shute's ("G") Company.

Final Round.

Capt. Ramsay's ("E") Company beat Capt. Fyers' ("C") Company.

The Sergeants of the Battalion played the following matches:—

Sergeants (2nd Battn.), v. White & Co.; won by 7 goals to 0.

- v. A.S. Corps; won by 6 goals to 0.
- ,, v. Coldstream Guards; won by 3 goals to 2.
- ,, v. Coldstream Guards (return); won by 5 goals to 0.
- ,, v. A.S. Corps; won by 2 goals to 1.
- ,, v. R.E.; won by 6 goals to 2.

They also played four matches at Hockey, of which they won those against Alton and Guildford, and lost those against Winchester and Alton (return).

3RD BATTALION.

Football distinctly flourished this year. In Gosling, M. Bell, and Burnett-Stewart, we have three very keen supporters of "socker." They were not all able to play for us in the Punjab Tournament, Gosling and Stewart being on the sick list; and that is no doubt why we got beaten by the K.O.S. Borderers, but we made a good show against them and the Gordons in trial matches. The Officers "took on" the Officers of the K.O.S.B.'s and came out triumphant. An account of the match, which appeared in the Civil and Military Gazette, is appended.

The Competition for the Company Football Shield ended in a victory for "H," or Captain Annesley's Company.

EXTRACT FROM Civil and Military Gazette.

"A SPIRITED and sporting football match, 'Socker' Rules, took place on Friday, December 6th, between the Officers, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Officers, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, stationed at Rawal Pindi.

"Both sides lacked the services of two of their best players, and the Borderers were further handicapped in having had the steel rather taken out of them by a long field day that morning. The game was played on the Borderers' ground in their barracks, and was fast, even, and never slackened throughout. At half-time, when both teams adjourned temporarily for well-earned refreshment, neither side had scored, but shortly after re-starting, a combined attack of the right wing of the Riflemen at last got past Mr. Fraser, who had done yeoman service for his side, and a hot shot from Mr. Bell, that would have taxed

the powers of the goal-keeper of the Aston Villa team, defeated Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, who, all through the game, showed he had lost none of the fire, if something of the speed, of his former International days.

"Roused by this reverse, the Borderers, through the clever 'combination' of Mr. McAlister and Captain Koe, soon equalised matters, this performance being loudly cheered by the numerous spectators, who, though principally composed of the men of the Borderers, were quite impartial, and seemed as pleased when one of their own Officers was 'grassed' as they were when one of the opponents 'took a toss.'

"Subsequently, the Riflemen again scored, and finally left off victors by two goals to one, after a thoroughly sporting and friendly contest. For the winners, Messrs. M. Bell, Thornton and Captain Congreve showed to most advantage, whilst for the losers, Messrs. Fraser, McAlister, Welch and Captain Koe played all they knew to avert defeat. The following were the sides:—

"2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Dixon (goal); A. G. Fraser, A. T. Welch (full-backs); R. Chamberlain, W. Allan and H. F. Pipe-Wolfersten (half-backs); T. D. Sterling, E. Wood, W. McAlister, Captain Koe and E. Curston (forwards).

"3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.—Major C. T. E. Metcalfe (goal); Captain C. Staveley and Captain W. Congreve (full-backs); Major F. S. W. Raikes, L. H. Thornton and S. Rickman (half-backs); W. Fordham, M. Bell, Sir E. Grogan, E. Bell and G. Ellis (forwards)."

4TH BATTALION.

We played a good many Battalion Matches during the season of 1895-96, and succeeded in winning 10. We lost 9 and drew 1.

The following were the results:-

Oct. 4th, v. Royal Scots Greys; lost by 1 goal to 3.

,, 9th, v. Leicester Regiment; won by 2 goals to 1.

, 12th, v. Bedford Regiment; won by 3 goals to 1.

" 16th, v. 56th Batt. Royal Artillery; won by 3 goals to 1.

, 19th, v. Border Regiment; won by 3 goals to 1.

" 20th, v. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; lost by 3 goals to 1.

,, 26th, v. Medical Staff Corps; drawn, 1 goal each.

,, 28th, v. 9th Lancers; lost by 2 goals to 5.

Nov. 2nd, v. North End; won by 2 goals to 1.

,, 9th, v. Middlesex Regiment; won by 4 goals to 2.

,, 13th, v. South Wales Borderers; lost by 2 goals to 3.

, 20th, v. East Lancashire Regiment; won 3 goals to 2.

,, 27th, v. Norfolk Regiment; won by 3 goals to 1.

Dec. 7th, v. Farnboro'; won by 3 goals to 0.

Jan. 4th, v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; lost by 2 goals to 6.

,, 23rd, v. 9th Lancers; lost by 0 goal to 10.

,, 27th, v. Seaforth Highlanders; lost by 1 goal to 10.

Feb. 1st, v. Border Regiment; lost by 4 goals to 5.

,, 3rd, v. 3rd Hussars; lost by 2 goals to 3.

,, 4th, v. Royal Artillery; lost by 0 goal to 2.

The following were the results of the Company Matches:—

First Ties.

"G" (Capt. Jenner's) Company beat "A" (Capt. Oliphant's) Company.

"F" (Capt. Majendie's) Company beat "H" (Capt. Hon. E. Hanbury's) Company.

"E" (Major à Court's) Company beat "D" (Capt. Beresford's) Company.

"B" (Capt. Dawson's) Company beat "C" (Major Maude's) Company.

Second Ties.

"G" (Capt. Jenner's) Company beat "F" (Capt. Majendie's) Company.

"E" (Major à Court's) Company beat "B" (Capt. Dawson's) Company.

Final.

"E" (Major à Court's) Company beat "G" (Capt. Jenner's) Company, and won the Company Cup.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

2ND & 4TH BATTALIONS.

On the Regimental Birthday, the above Battalions joined together for their Athletic Sports, which were held on the Army Athletic Ground at Aldershot. It poured all the morning, but cleared up all right in the afternoon and we were just able to finish the last event without calling for lights; this same last event was the Officers' Tug-of-War, and we were all very glad when that was over. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught came in the afternoon, and the Duchess very kindly consented to give the Prizes in the evening. Our thanks are due to the 4th Battalion 60th, who most kindly sent their band, thus enabling our own bands to take part in the proceedings. The events themselves were, as usual, very like those at all other athletic sports. Foljambe, as hon. secretary, worked indefatigably, and was well assisted by Sergeant-Majors Duff and Bull, and Sergeant Grandy was well to the fore in the refreshment department, as well as on the running track.

The following are the winners of some of the chief events:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

2nd	Battalion	•	•••	Private Carroll.
4th	,,	•••		,, Crowder.

SERGEANTS' RACE (200 YARDS).

2nd E	attalion	•••		Sergeant Brooks.
4th	,,	•••	• • •	" Bradshaw.

ONE MILE.

2nd E	Battalion	•••	•••	1st,	Bugler	Moore.
,,	. ,,	•••	•••	2nd,	Private	Williams.
,,	,,	•••	•••	3rd,	,,	Keatley.
4th	,,	•••	•••	1st,	,,	Crowder.
,,	,,	•••	•••	2nd,	,,	Lee.
,,	,,	•••		3rd,	,,	Hall.

Bugler Moore won the Special Prize for Champion of Home Battalions

CORPORALS' RACE (220 YARDS).

2nd Battalion	•••	Acting-Corpl. Wombwell.
4th ,,	•••	Corporal Brunger.

100 YARDS.

2nd B	attalion	•••	•••	1st,	Private	Wheeler.
,,	,,	•••	•••	2nd,	,,	Gorman.
,,	,,	•••	•••	3rd,	,,	Murphy.
4th	,,	•••	•••	1st,	,,	Lee.
,,	,,	•••	•••	2nd,	,,	Magnum.
,,	,,	•••	•••	3rd,	,,	Crowder.

Private Wheeler won the Special Prize for Champion of Home Battalions.

200 YARDS.

4th Battalion		•••		1st,	Private	Lee.	
2nd	"	•••	•••	2nd,	,,	Gorman.	
4th	,,	•••	•••	3rd,	,,	Crowder.	

VETERANS' RACE (150 Yards Handicap).

2nd Battalion ... 1st, Sergt. Brooks. 4th ,, ... 1st, ,, Bradshaw.

QUARTER MILE (Open to 4th Battalion 60th Rifles).

lst. Lance-Corporal Knightley.

QUARTER MILE.

2nd Battalion ... 1st, Private Wheeler. ,, ,, ... 2nd, Bugler Moore. ,, ,, ... 3rd, Private Williams.

ALARM STAKES.

4th Battalion ... 1st, "C" (Major Maude's) Company.
,, ,, 2nd, "D" (Major à Court's) Company.

200 YARDS (Open to 5th and 7th Battalions Tower Hamlets Militia).

1st, Private Croft, 7th Battalion.

BICYCLE RACE (Two Miles).

1st, Private Waywell, 4th Battalion.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Sergeants 2nd Battalion beat Sergeants 4th Battalion. Officers 4th ,, ,, Officers 2nd ,,

In the evening, all the Officers of the Regiment at Aldershot dined together; H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, who was accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, taking the chair, the wives of the married Officers being also present.



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41H BALTALION.
C COMPANY'S TEAM.

Winners of Company Bayonet Fighting Competition, Aldershot Tournament, 1896.

A/ CORPL. BROWN. PTE. ELLIOTT.

PTE. WANT

LLIOTT. PTE. HENDRY.
SERGT. H. ROBERTS (TRAINER).
PTE. FAULKHER

PTE. FRANCKZ

PTE. WARNER. PTE. EADY

3RD BATTALION.

A Sporting Club was successfully started about Christmas last year. It has been under consideration for some time, but it proved a difficult matter to arrive at the real opinion of the men on the subject. Once launched it proved such a success that we feel justified in sending to the Chronicle the original circular which set the scheme on foot.

"SPORTING CLUB."

It is proposed to form a Battalion Sporting Club. To meet the necessary expenses it has been proposed that

Private Riflemen should subscribe 1 anna a month.

Corporals	,,	,,	2,,	,,
Sergeants	,,	,,	3,,	,,
Officers	,,	,,	1 R.	,,

The object of the Club is to encourage, and pay the necessary expenses to promote, sports and pastimes.

It is proposed primarily to devote the funds of the Club to the following objects:—

- (1) To pay entries and necessary expenses to keep up a Battalion Football Team, and enable them to enter for Inter-Regimental Tournaments.
 - (2) To provide prizes for sports from time to time.
- (3) To pay the entries of men of the Battalion who wish to represent the Battalion at Station and other sports and assaults-at-arms.
- (4) To provide prizes for competition at billiards, quoits, gymnastics, &c., either between companies, or open to the Battalion.
 - (5) To give prizes for paper chases.

The Club will be managed by a committee of five Officers appointed by the Officer Commanding, and assisted by a committee of representatives of the eight Companies.

Original Committee of Officers:-

Major F. Raikes Captain Staveley Lieutenant Gosling Second Lieutenant M. Bell ,, ,, Thornton

(Signed) Frank Raikes, Major.

To the above suggestion every man in the Battalion subscribed, and the result has been that we have been able to give away nearly Rs.90 in prizes every month of the year, besides supporting the football team in many ways.

It would be impossible to give in detail all the sports that have been promoted by the Club during the past ten months, but we may enumerate the principal events, as they occurred, to show what can be done under the circumstances.

- (1) December 26th, 1895.—Company Football Competition, five aside, to play ten minutes each way. 1st Prize, Rs.10; 2nd, Rs.5. Seven Companies entered, and "E," or Major Raikes' Company, won after a hard struggle; "D," or Capt. Coupers', being second.
- (2) Billiard Tournament, open to the Battalion.—
 1st prize, cue (presented by Major Raikes); 2nd prize,
 Rs.10. There were 66 entries, and the handicapping
 was with some difficulty adjusted by a Committee of
 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. The
 handicap was a great success, the final tie resting
 between Private Caines and Sergeant Brent, the latter
 conceding 50 points, which he failed to do, being beaten
 by 86 points; Sergeant Wignall was third.

(3) January 11th, 1896.—Alarm Stakes.—Twenty-two teams of 10 men each entered, and after keen competition, a team of "C" Company (Captain Congreve's) won. "A" (Captain Staveley's) second.

January 25th.—Sports, consisting of 100 Yards' Race; Company Tug-of-War ("C" Company won); Throwing Cricket Ball; Half-mile Race (open to Company), teams of four, to count as they finished; and two matches.

February 8th.—Obstacle Race.—Company teams of eight, in marching order. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles across country, over obstacles. "B" (Captain Yarde-Buller's) Company won, "E" second.

There was also a Race for men on hired horses and ponies, which caused much merriment, and drew twelve starters; four fell.

The District Assault-at-Arms was held towards the end of February, so we had no more Battalion sports till

March 14th —Putting the Shot, Jockey Race, Pole Jump, Dribbling the Football, Stone and Bucket Race, and a Match.

On March 27th we started Whippet Racing. The whippets were of various breeds. Thirty-two dogs were entered, and drawn in pairs, and many of the heats were very closely contested. The well-named whippet Money won, beating Nell in the final.

The Competition for the Athletic Shield took place on April 1st.

April 11th. Sports.—Walking Race—One Mile. Sergeant Beard, 1.

High Jump.

Invitation Handicap. A $\frac{1}{4}$ -Mile Handicap arranged by Thornton between 12 of the best runners in the Battalion. It proved a splendid race, won by Private

Spencer of "F" (Major Winn's) Company, by about 6 inches.

After moving up to Kuldana, where there was no suitable ground for running, we had, on May 22nd, a Quoit Competition between Companies. All the Companies entered pairs and "C" Company won, "H" being 2nd.

For May 29th and 30th, Major Metcalfe organised a great Boxing Competition. There were five classes: Bantams, Feathers, Light Weights, Middle Weights and Heavy Weights. It was a fight to a finish in each case. The winners were Private Smith, of "A"; Private Doubleday, Private McCarthy, and Private Fellowes, "E"; Private Devine, "G."

Soon after this the rains set in, and we could not do much, but on June 16th we had pony races and dog races at Gharial, about three miles distant. There were large entries for both events. The dogs were divided into the following classes:—

- 1. Terrier dogs.
- 2. Spaniel dogs.
- 3. Black dogs.
- 4. All other kinds of dogs.

After this we had to content ourselves with paperchasing, which Thornton managed with great success, and Staveley proved himself a most proficient and painstaking handicapper, many of the results being decided only by seconds. Among the men who turned out most regularly, and usually finished well up, were Private Harris, Acting-Corporal Simms, Private Hedges, Private Stairs, Private Gobey, Acting-Corporal Butler and Private Pope.

On July 31st, Bayonet v. Bayonet. Teams of 8 per Company. "B" Company 1st, "H" Company 2nd.

On July 14th, Sports at Gharial.—Putting the Shot, Catching the Cricket Ball, Sack Race, and a 3-Mile Race, which was very well contested, the result being: Private Harris 1, Acting-Corporal Butler 2, Private Stairs 3. All close up at the finish. There was also a Pony Race, run in heats.

On August 13th, the Club gave a prize for a Walking Race for Sergeants, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It was a handicap, and Colour-Sergeant W. Hughes, whose form was not known, he having only lately come out to the Battalion from home, got 5 minutes 25 seconds start, and won easily.

This brings to a close our list of Sporting Club Competitions. The prizes have ranged from Rs.10 to Rs.1 and every event has been well supported. We hope to do still greater things in 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon very kindly presented a very handsome Shield to be competed for annually by Companies. To be called the Company Athletic Shield.

The events were:—

- 1. 100 Yards Race.
- 5. Cricket Ball.
- 2. Hurdle Race.
- 6. Drill Order Race.
- 3. Quarter Mile Race.
- 7. Wide Jump.
- 4. Half Mile Race.
- 8. One Mile Race.
- 9. Tug-of-War.

Each Company was allowed to send two competitors to the post for each event, but no man was allowed to compete in more than one event.

There were no Prizes in the Shield Competition, except the Shield.

Points were awarded, 1st ... 6 points.

- ,, 2nd ... 4 ,
- " ,, 3rd ... 2 ,

But in the Tug-of-War, there were no points for 3rd.

Every event was most keenly contested; the result being that "D" Company (Captain Couper's) won with 22 points; "H" being second with 20.

The actual winners were :-

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Pte. Powell, "G" Company, 102 yds. 2 ft. 6 ins.

Half Mile.—Pte. Knight, "H" Company.

Quarter Mile.—Sergt. Oldfield, "H" Company.

Long Jump.—Pte. Piggot, "C" Company, 17 ft. 10 ins.

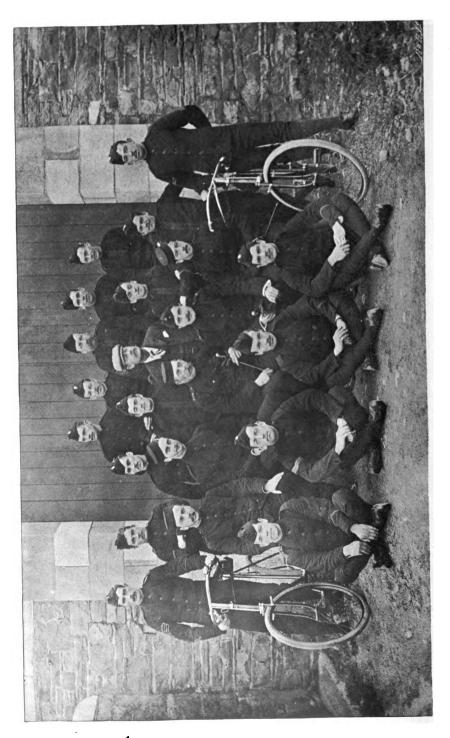
100 Yards Race.—Acting-Corpl. Steff, "D" Company.

Drill Order Race.—Pte. Laurence, "A" Company.

One Mile Race.—Pte. Harris, "D" Company.

Hurdle Race.—Pte. Parker, "B" Company.

Tug-of-War.—" C" Company's Team.



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BICYCLING.

4TH BATTALION.

Through the kindness of Colonel Sackville, Captains Fortescue, Jenner and Oliphant, who were securities for the money we were able to borrow from Messrs. Cox and Co., a Bicycling Club was started in the Battalion. The Club began life in January, and we have succeeded in having a great deal of fun, and seeing a lot of new country, during the past year. On February 6th, a party, consisting of Oliphant, Foljambe, Armourer-Sergeant Taylor, Sergeants Roberts and Hayes, Corporals Newman and Nicholson, and Private Riflemen Chapman, Waxwell, Wilson, Lee and Redknap, started off for an expedition to York.

Our first halt was made at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, where we put up with our old friends the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who entertained us right royally. The road to Oxford from Aldershot runs through some of the prettiest parts of the valley of the Thames, and though February is not the time of year to catch it at its best, still it is well worth seeing. One could fill volumes with descriptions of Oxford, but suffice it to say that we admired its fine buildings, and were not run in by any "bulldogs" or "proctors."

The following morning we resumed our journey northward to Northampton, travelling $vi\hat{a}$ Brackley and Towcester. The country through which we passed was very flat, and not half as interesting as on the previous day. We spent the night at the barracks, and started

on Saturday for Leicester. On our way we had the luck to see the "Pytchley" draw Waterloo Gorse; but our hopes of seeing the fox go away were blighted, for the gorse was blank.

At Leicester we received a most kindly welcome, and everything was done to make us comfortable. The next day we had to do a long journey—sixty-five miles—and, as luck would have it, a tyre got punctured just outside the barrack-gate. Misfortune followed us all day; for we punctured two more tyres, and our bugler slipped up in the streets of Loughborough, bringing six bicycles down with him. We passed through Nottingham, and got to Retford at 7 p.m., and were all glad to turn in. On Monday our last stage was along the Great North Road, which was as smooth as a billiard table as far as Doncaster, but little better than a cart track from there to York.

The cyclists of the King's Own Scottish Borderers came out to meet us, and we arrived at Fulford Barracks at 6 p.m., thus having accomplished 250 miles.

We had not much time to see York, with its splendid Minster; and after being "done up to the nines" by the 25th, we left for Retford, on the return journey, at an early hour the following morning. At Retford we were entertained by the 4th Battalion Notts Volunteers, who did everything to make our visit enjoyable.

Next day we journeyed south to Leicester, passing through Sherwood Forest, and three more days brought us back to Aldershot, stopping en route at Northampton and Oxford, where we were again most hospitably entertained. So ended a most enjoyable trip. We found that carrying a rifle on a bicycle makes a considerable difference, and that it is absolutely necessary to take a complete set of spare repair articles on such

a long trip; we had done 500 miles, but had averaged very little over 7\frac{3}{4} miles an hour, including halts. Later on in the year, another trip of 180 miles was made to Sherwood Forest; the distance was done each way in two days, only making a halt at Bedford, but this was without arms, and we averaged ten miles an hour easily.

The Battalion provided a section which did very good work during the Manœuvres, being attached to the 15th Hussars Divisional Squadron of the Second Division. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief wrote to General Swaine to say "that he noted with satisfaction the good work performed by the cyclists." We shall have to find new hunting-grounds now we have got to Dublin, and there are already projects on foot of going round Ireland.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

3RD BATTALION, 1896.

For some years past this Battalion had been dependent for Dramatic Entertainments on the "Thespians," a talented company principally recruited from the band, who got up entertainments at their own risk, and shared the profits, if any accrued. Towards the end of 1895, a Battalion Dramatic Club was started, under the direction of a committee of officers, N.C.O.'s and men, Major Raikes being appointed president.

The first show given under the auspices of the new committee, was a Variety and Dramatic Entertainment on January 21st and 22nd. The first part consisted of songs—sentimental and comic, dances, etc., concluding with the screaming farce, "The Two Polts." In this piece Sergeant Ford, who, we regret to say, left us a few days afterwards, played with great spirit, well supported by Private Mills.

February 25th and 26th saw the Battalion Theatre crammed to see a similar show. There were songs by Colour-Sergeant Hughes, Corporal Epton, Private Mills and Sergeant Alexander, a good performance by some of the Gymnastic staff, and our own "Two Macs" in great form. The Variety part of the entertainment was followed by "Crazed," very well played by Sergeant Harker and Acting-Sergeant Writer, assisted by Private Mills. This amusing piece went off very smoothly. After our move to the Murree Hills, it took some time to make a stage on which it would be possible to put on a play of any sort, but by June 15th we were able to

give a very successful Variety and Dramatic Entertainment. Songs by Mills, Epton, Dale, and Lumgair, and and a very clever bassoon solo by Musician Robinson, followed by that very sound farce, "A Thumping Legacy." In this piece Private Mills excelled himself as "Jerry Ominous," and Sergeant Tomsett was excellent as "the Brigadier." Acting-Corporal Stratford acted the small part of "Rosetta" with much spirit.

On August 24th and 25th another entertainment of the same sort was given with great success. The variety part was cut a little short and there were two pieces—"The Whistle," a most original and amusing bit of farcical comedy, and our old friend "Box and Cox," very ably represented by Private Mills, Acting-Corporal Epton and Private Rockall.

September 30th saw a variation in the sort of entertainment in the form of a "singing competition" for prizes presented by the Officer Commanding. The accompaniments were well played by Sergeant Moore and Corporal Bullen, and all the songs sung were of a high class. The prize-winners were Private Mills, 1st; Sergeant Alexander, 2nd; Acting-Sergeant Smith, 3rd; Private Berry, 4th; Private Taylor, 5th; Bugle-Major Lumgair 6th; Private Casey, 7th; and Private Knowles an extra prize for "Hands across the Sea."

The season at Kuldana was concluded with an excellent entertainment, given on October, 16th. Many people from Murree came to see "Caught by the Cuff," a farce, followed by a very amusing performance by our friends the "Two Macs," who on this occasion appeared as "Madeline and Spook," in their blood-curdling "Decapitation" Act. This was followed by a few songs. Private Mills brought down the house by appearing in a very aggressive Highland costume, and sang and

danced (à la Jock) splendidly. "The Dover Express," a "drama" which followed, was very thrilling, and left the audience in tears; and the evening's entertainment was brought to a fitting conclusion by that charming little Comedietta "Breaking the Ice," well played by Messrs. Wickham and Kennard. We are glad to say the Dramatic Club is flourishing, and we hope to be able to do much in the way of theatricals this cold weather.

WITH THE CAMEL CORPS IN THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION, 1897.

[The following account of the work performed by the Camel Corps during the advance to Dongola last year, and subsequent re-occupation of the posts on the Nile, abandoned by us in 1885, was received too late for insertion in an earlier portion of the Chronicle.

Captain Green-Wilkinson had the good fortune to be one of the Detachment of the Camel Corps which in January pushed across the Bayuda Desert to the Wells of Gakdul. These have never been visited by white man since our retirement from them in March, 1885.

In the summer of that year, when serving on the Intelligence Staff of the Frontier Force, an Arab, whom I had sent to Khartoum to get further information as to the fall of the place and death of General Gordon, informed me that he had halted at Gakdul wells on his return journey, and had found that several of the British graves there had been disturbed. The news, therefore, that the Arabs have refrained from touching the grave where we laid our gallant leader, Sir Herbert Stewart, will be gratifying to everybody.—ED.]

On the evening of the 14th March, 1896, at Wadi Halfa, the British officers of the garrison had finished dinner and were discussing that never-failing subject of conversation, leave to England, when Hunter Pasha, commanding the Frontier, arrived with the news that orders had come to retake the Sudan, and that we were to advance at once! This rather upset our calculations, being absolutely unexpected. The next day (the 15th March) was the Bairam Festival, which is kept by Sudanese soldiers, as Christmas used to be kept in the English Army some 50 years ago (only more so). The Camel Corps was ordered to leave for Sarras, 34 miles south on the 16th, so we prepared for the campaign

under rather adverse circumstances. We left Halfa at 3 p.m. on the 16th, bivouacked at Sarras on the night of the 17th, and marched for Akasheh on the morning of the The column was composed of one Sudanese Battalion, one Mule Battery, two Squadrons of Cavalry, and the Camel Corps; there were also a large number of transport camels, mules, &c. We took Akasheh without opposition on the 21st, our men having to walk the 84 miles from Halfa and carry their rations on their camels, owing to lack of transport On the following day we started back for Sarras, and were subsequently employed without intermisson till June 4th in escorting convoys and patrolling the desert. We had a very weary time indeed, as the heat and flies were most trying, and we had to trust to luck to get shade, having no tents. Roddy Owen joined us for a short time, and cheered us up with his amusing stories, but very shortly was given command of some Arabs, and in July died of cholera, to the great grief of all in the Expedition. By June 4th the Sirdar had concentrated his forces at Akasheh, and on the afternoon of the 6th the army advanced to take Ferket.

Ferket is a village about 16 miles south of Akasheh, between a big hill and the river. The force was divided into two columns, the Cavalry, a battery of Horse Artillery, two Maxims, one Battalion Infantry on transport camels and the Camel Corps, forming the desert column commanded by Burn-Murdoch, the remainder of the army moving by the river under command of the Sirdar. At daybreak the desert column found itself within half a mile of Ferket and in rear of it. Almost at once the Dervish piquets fired on us, and the Horse Battery opened fire on the village. The Cavalry under Broadwood moved to a point so as to cut off the retreat of enemy, and we dismounted from our camels. The Der-

vishes came out about 400 yards on our side of the village, and took up positions behind rocks and sand hills. Two of our companies went down to within about 150 yards of the nearest Dervishes and opened fire, the remaining companies firing from high ground with the Battery and Maxims. As the two companies doubled down, three mounted spearmen made a gallant rush at us, meaning to die. They fell riddled with bullets almost at our feet. The Dervishes on our side of the village stood for about 1½ hours, and made pretty good shooting, hitting 25 of our men, including our Adjutant, Suleiman Abdullah, a Kurd who had fought at Plevna, and a subaltern, an Albanian. The Cavalry also lost a good many men. While we were firing away we could hear the rattle of musketry from the other side of the village coming nearer and nearer, till finally the Dervishes broke and fled, most of them going across the river. We mounted and followed the Cavalry, who had been pursuing small parties of the enemy, and the whole desert column went on to Suarda, 40 miles from Ferket. We reached Suarda next morning, but found it deserted. After stopping at Suarda till an Infantry Brigade came up, we returned north, and from then till the beginning of September we had a disagreeable wait, split up in small detachments and cholera camps, longing to advance. About the 14th September, in spite of dust storms, floods, the railway being washed away, steamers breaking down, river not rising, &c., the whole force again collected at Dulgo. On the 19th September we arrived at Kerma, only to find the fort deserted, but we witnessed some most interesting naval manœuvres, and saw the bombardment of the forts at El Hafir. The Navy had all the fun, and a real hot time. Some of the Dervish Remington rifles carried an extraordinary dis-

tance, men being hit at over 2,000 vards' range.* The Nile was crossed on the 20th, the camels giving us great trouble, and at 5 a.m. on the 23rd we found ourselves in sight of Dongola at last. The force was formed in one long line with its left on the Nile covered by gunboats, and its right stretching into the desert, with Camel Corps, Cavalry, and Horse Artillery protecting it. We had been told that 1,500 mounted Baggaras were going to charge the mounted troops, so we were all very much on the qui vive, but we had no luck, and Ozman Azrak and his mounted men made tracks. We pursued for an hour or two, killed a certain number of Dervishes, and took 400 or so black riflemen prisoners, also a Nordenfeldt that had belonged to Hicks' army, two brass cannon, several suits of chain armour, and a mass of arms of every description, from an elephant gun by Cogswell and Harrison t to a blunderbuss with a bell mouth. On the

^{*} This was frequently the case in our fighting in 1885.—ED.

^{† [}With regard to this rifle, the following may be of interest:— During the action of El Gubat, on 19th January, 1885, when the enemy were keeping up a sharp fire with their Remington rifles on our position, I now and again, when the fire lulled, heard the report of a heavy rifle, and more than once noticed bullets exploding on striking the ground in front of us. At the time I remarked that one of the enemy evidently had got an elephant rifle. On receiving this letter from Capt. Wilkinson I wrote to Messrs. Cogswell and Harrison to ask if they could give me any information about this elephant rifle captured at Dongola, and received the following reply. rifle of our make, captured from the Dervishes, was a double-barrel 8 bore muzzle-loader, and according to our books was supplied to a Captain Speedy, in 1878; the officer who has it says that when it came into his possession it was loaded with soft lead conical bullets; these could be filled from the front so as to form explosive bullets." Very possibly this rifle, therefore, is the one which was used against us in 1885. Captain Speedy, the original owner of it, is the well-known Abyssinian traveller, who accompanied Lord Napier in the Expedition to Magdala in 1867, and who is at present one of the mission to King Menelek.—ED.]

28th September, four Companies of the Camel Corps, followed by a black Brigade, started for Merowi, 180 miles south of Dongola, to sweep up any Dervishes left in the Province. We soon left the Brigade and hurried on as we had news of Wad el Bishara. We arrived at Merowi on 4th October. At this point Wad el Bishara had collected some remnants of his army and started across the Bayuda desert, via Gakdul wells, to Omdurman. We got Wad el Bishara's baggage, which was well worth taking; also a number of Dervishes surrendered on the way up, always making it, however, a point of honour to fire before throwing their arms down, which was sometimes a bore for us, but as they generally made bad shooting, it did not matter.

From October to the present time, we have been patrolling the Bayuda desert, visiting wells and trying to get the camels fit. The camel is an extraordinary animal—if he does not get a sore back from his saddle he gets one of his friends to bite his back instead.

The Camel Corps, on leaving Halfa, consisted of six Companies; since then three others have been raised. Each Company has 100 N.C.O.'s and men, and three native officers, so we are now over 900 strong, with about 950 camels. The Corps is commanded by Tudway, who was a subaltern in the Mounted Infantry Camel Corps in Abu Klea days, and our 2nd in command is Henry, 5th Fusiliers, late of the Mounted Infantry. There are also three other British officers.

Each black Company is superintended by a British officer, and is really a separate corps. The native officers are mostly Turks or blacks. The camels can carry 350 to 400 lbs.; this weight includes the rider completely equipped, food for man and camel for six days, water for man for six days, 300 rounds ammunition, great coat and blanket.

In the winter, camels are usually watered every fourth day, but they can go for six days if necessary. The rôle of the Camel Corps is purely that of Mounted Infantry, our method of fighting being either to leave our camels under cover with the "Number threes" and then work as Infantry, or to close up and form square round our camels. Six hundred camels, marching in column of sections 25 strong, can in two minutes close up and form a mass 25 yards by 50 yards, the men jumping from their camels and forming with fixed bayonets round them, No. 3 as usual remaining to make the camels kneel and tie them securely. Our great bogie, when the country is not open, is cavalry, as a man on a camel is at the mercy of a horseman; so in such places we can only trust to our scouts and luck. I returned two days ago from a patrol to Gakdul Wells with two companies under Tudway; the distance there and back was 200 miles, our guide was Fadl, who brought Slatin out of Omdurman in 1895, a fine specimen of an Arab—leg broken by a bullet and with several sword wounds. We marched between 30 and 40 miles a day through the Khor Abu Dom, a valley thickly covered with halfa grass and scrub. We met many Arabs grazing their flocks of sheep, goats and camels, all a bit nervous about the Dervishes. We got to Gakdul on the 26th January, and hoisted the Egyptian flag on the old English works. No Europeans had been at Gakdul since 1885, so we were pleased to find that Sir H. Stewart's grave had not been interfered with, though some of the others had evidently been rifled. Some Jaalin Arabs came into Gakdul from Abu Klea while we were there, so by now the Khalifa is probably expecting us at Omdurman, for news travels quickly. We shot gazelle and sand grouse, and saw tracks of

wild sheep in the Gebel Gilif, but had no time to stop and try for them. We travelled at about four and a half miles per hour; this is the usual rate for a long journey when the camel is not heavily loaded. In case anyone comes out for the next expedition, I recommend bringing a small tent, khaki, cord breeches, buckskin boots and gaiters, a portable canteen, and good water-bottles, and, above all things, a Wolseley helmet. Anything else required can be got in the country; too much kit is a terrible encumbrance. Those who were out here in 1885 will probably remember this old song which Townshend,* of Chitral fame, still sings with immense success:

"We're marching now upon Khartoum to fight the old Mah-di, And when we're there we'll choke his luff, and make the beggar cry.

For though his followers be bold, we'll bring 'em to their knees,

And show them we are Englishmen, those daring Soudanese.

(Chorus) :—

"I've rode in a ship, rowed in a boat, rode in a railway train,
Rode in a coach, rode on a 'moke,' 'opes to ride one again.
But I'm riding now an 'animile' I never rode before,
Rigged out in spurs and pantaloons,
One of the 'Camel Corps.'"

I fear this production will prove of but little interest to the readers of the Chronicle, as everyone must be bored to death with the Sudan. I have, moreover, sub-

^{* [}Lieut. Colonel Townshend, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, was at Abu Klea with the Royal Marine Company of the Camel Corps, as a subaltern, in 1885.—Ep.]

mitted it to a shining light out here from the Staff College, who tells me that its composition is bad, and spelling worse, so I hope the Editor will straighten it up for me.

L. GREEN-WILKINSON.

Merowi,

6th February, 1897.

ROLL OF

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE RIFLEMEN

WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE REGIMENT.

(This Roll must be viewed as a provisional one, and it is issued in its present imperfect form in order to induce Officers and others who happen to know of the whereabouts of meritorious Non-Commissioned Officers and distinguished Private Riflemen who have left the Regiment, to forward the necessary information about them to the Editor for insertion in next year's Chronicle, when it is hoped that a much more complete Roll will be published.—Ed.)

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt. Ackerman	1st	South Africa, 1852-3 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish	Pimlico, London.
" Armstrong, T	2nd	Ashanti (clasp) Distinguished Conduct in the Field BestShot in Army, 1878 Long Service	Hall Porter, New Club, Brighton.
" Armstrong, R	4th	Long Service	Post Office, Chester
SergtMajor Badger, J.	4th	Meritorious Service	Hotel-keeper, Crewe
ColSergt. Baldwin	1st	Burma, 1885-7 Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
,, Beadle, G.	1st	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Late Sergt Major Isle of Wight R. Volunteers.
" Bellinger	3rd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) N.W. Frontier (clasp) Meritorious Service	Canteen Steward, Rifle Depôt. (Annuity £10.)
Sergt. Benn, Mark	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Pensioner, Adelaide Cottages, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
ColSergt. Bills, F	3rd & 2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) N.W. Frontier (clasp) Ashanti (clasp) Meritorious Service	Canteen Steward, 2nd Battalion. (Annuity £10.)
Sergt. Boulter, G	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, London.
" Brambleby, J	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military	Yeoman of the Guard.
ColSergt. Brown, J	1st		Corps of Commissionaires.
QrmrSergt. Brown	1st		General Staff, Horse Guards.
Band-Sergt. Bunce, W.	1st		Crystal Palace Band.
QrmrSergt. Burton, R.	4th	Long Service	Musician, Fareham.
ColSergt. Burton	4th	Long Service	Collector, Winchester.
" Clarke, J	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
Private Clery	1st	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish	Railway Police, Hamilton, Canada.
" Close, W	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Army & Navy Stores
ColSergt. Cousens, W.	2nd	Long Service	Park Ranger, Epping Forest.
QrmrSergt. Croker, C.	••	·· ·· ·· ·· ·	Army Pay Corps, Jamaica.
Private Curtis, H	3rd	Ashanti, 1874 Long Service	Army & Navy Aux- iliary Stores.
ColSergt. Daly, J	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Notts.
Band-Corpl. Dunn, F.	1st	Long Service	Govt. Buildings, Ottawa, Canada.
SergtMajor Dyer, W.	. 2nd	Indian Mutiny Ashanti (clasp) Meritorious Service	Office Keeper, W.O., late Queen's Mes- senger. (Annuity £15.)
ActgCorpl. Dyer	2nd	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Indian Mntiny (clasp)	Inn-keeper.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt. Facey	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Messenger, Dover House.
Private Fielder, M	3rd	N.W. Frontier Ashanti, 1874 Long Service	Army & Navy Auxiliary Stores.
ColSergt. Fisher, D.	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Indian Mutiny	Messenger, House of Commons.
" Flynn, M.	4th	Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Notts.
Bandsman Forder	2nd	Ashanti (clasp) Long Service	Bandmaster, Toronto Militia.
ColSergt. Foster, J	3rd	Indian Mutiny N.W. Frontier (clasp) Long Service	Sergt. Major of Vol- unteers, Bromley, Kent
SchMaster Foster	1st	Long Service	Nunhead.
Band-Cpl. Fricker, Wm.	1st	Long Service	Musician, Toronto, Canada, late Bugle- Major, 106th Regt.
QrmrSergt. Frost, T.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Clothing Store- keeper, London Docks.
Band-Sergt. Gardiner	1st	South Africa, 1846-7 & 1852-3 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish	Hamilton, Canada.
ColSergt. Gillfillan	1st	Long Service	Timekeeper, London Docks.
QrmrSergt. Gilmore, A.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Recruiting Staff, London.
Sergt.Inst. of M. Goat,F.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Yorkshire.
QrmrSergt. Gosling, J.	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, Chester.
" Gray, S.	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Park Keeper, London.
ColSergt. Hamilton	2nd	Ashanti (clasp) Long Service	Times Office, late Barnet Militia.

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Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
ColSergt. Hammond, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp Long Service	Militia Staff, London.
Bandsman Harris, E.	1st	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Messenger, A. G., Horse Guards.
Sergt. Harrywood, J.	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Long Service	Pensioner,Balmoral Terrace, Elgin, N.B.
" Hattrill, G	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Meritorious Service	Dockyard, Ports- mouth.
" Haves, J			Instructor, 24th Middx. Rifle Vol. Corps.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Hawksford, T	2nd & 1st	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Distinguished Conduct in the Field Long Service	Yeoman of the Guard & Canteen Steward 4th Batt. (also 3rd and 1st previously).
ColSergt. Hayward, W.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Surrey.
OrdrmSergt. Higgs, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Traveller, London.
QrmrSergt. Higgins	1st	South Africa Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
SergtInst. of M. Higgins, F. W	4th		School of Musketry, 3rd Class Instr.
Band-Sergt. Holland	1st	Long Service	Bandmaster P. W.O. Norfolk Vol. Ar- tillery.
QrmrSergt. Holt, A. G.	. 4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Sergeant at Mr. Carter's School, Farnbro'.
SergtMajor Honey	3rd		General Staff, S.S.M. Hd. Qrs. Dist., Portsmouth
Bandsman Hutchinson	1st	Long Service	Musician, London, late Gren. Gds. Band.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
ColSergt. Jackman	1st	Long Service	Military and Civil Tailor, Barnet, late Barnet Militia.
" Johns, S	4th	Long Service	Club, London.
Private Johnson	1st	South Africa, 1852-3 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	London, Canada.
Pioneer-Corpl. Johnson	1st	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Long Service	London, Canada.
ColSergt. Judd, W	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Canadian Regt., Birr
SergtMajor Kearns, T.	1st		General Staff, S.S.M. Head Qrs., Alder- shot.
Sergt. Kedge, B	1st		Corps of Commissionaires.
QrmrSergt Laidler	••		Garrison Librarian, Dublin.
SergtMajorLeonard,P.	2nd		SergtMajor Mili- tary Foot Police, Aldershot.
" Leslie, M.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) Meritorious Service	Yeoman Warder, the Tower. (Annuity £15.)
Sergt. Leslie, C	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Retired on Civil Ser- vice Pension.
Band-Sergt. Leslie, D.	2nd	Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
ColSergt. Lewis	2nd	Ashanti (clasp)	Supt. Caddy Office, Golf Club, West- ward Ho!
QrmrSergt. Lowe	1st	Meritorious Service	Resident Messenger, War Office.
Sergt. Lucas, W	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Engineer, Canada.
Bugle-Major McAllister	1st	Long Service	Naval Band, Ports- mouth.
,, M'Grath	1st	South Africa, 1852-3 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Warley, Essex.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Band-Sergt. McIntosh	1st	Burma, 1885 Long Service	Laundry, Woolwich
Sergt. McLeach	1st	Long Service	Barnet, late Barnet Militia.
Paymaster-Sergt. Madeley	1st	Burma, 1885-7 Long Service	Woolwich.
Col-Sergt. Manning, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Keeper, Epping Forest.
Band-Corpl. Mayne	1st	Long Service	Musician, London, late Trumpet-Ma- jor, 1st Life Gds.
Bandmaster Miller, W.	1st	South Africa, 1846-7 1852-3 Long Service	Woolwich?
SergtMajor Milne	1st	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Meritorious Service	Late Quartermaster Barnet Militia
Band-Sergt. Mullins	1st	Long Service	Musician, London, late Gren. Gds. Band.
ColSergt. Norman, J.	2nd		Park Keeper, Green- wich Park.
" O'Brien, H.	1st	Long Service	Canteen Steward, Corps of Commis- sionaires.
Corpl. O'Dowd, L	2nd	Crimea (clasp) Turkish Indian Mutiny	Clerk, Science and Art Department, Kensington Mu- seum.
SergtInst. of M. Parish	2nd	Ashanti (clasp)	Corps of Commissionaires, Queen Anne's Mansions.
ColSergt. Payne, C. W. H	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Messenger A. G., Horse Guards.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Payne, A. J	4th		3rd Class Instructor, School of Mus- ketry, Hythe.
Bugle-Major Peachey, D.	1st	South Africa, 1846-7 1852-3 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish	Battersea, London.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Bandsman Piggott	1st	Long Service	Woolwich Arsenal
Acting-Corpl. Preston	2nd & 4th	N.W. Frontier (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Crown and Dolphin P.H., Royston.
Sergt. Redman, J. E	2nd	Ashanti (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires, Birmingham.
"Rhodes	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Instr. Westmeath
ColSergt. Rickwood, F.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) Ashanti (clasp) Meritorious Service	Sergt Instructor, Royal Fusiliers, Vol. Battn.
,, Ritchie, T.	3rd		Sergt Major, 3rd Battn. Durham L.I.
" Scotman	2nd		Canteen Steward, Hounslow.
Sergt. Sheather, W	2nd	Indian Mutiny	Bodmin Militia.
ColSergt. Simpson, W.	4th	N.W. Frontier (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
" Singer, J	2nd	Long Service	Time-keeper, Hay- ward's Factory,
Sergt. Singer, M	2nd		Borough. Sergt Instructor, Glamorganshire Vol.
Bandsman Single	1st	Long Service	Woolwich Arsenal.
Band-Corpl. Smith, F.	1st	Long Service	Woolwich Arsenal.
Corpl. Smith, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Verger, S.E. Lon- don.
Sergt. Stacey	2nd	Ashanti	
ColSergt. Stafford, E.	4th	Long Service	Business, Chelsea.
Bandsman Stewart, C.	1st	South Africa, 1852-3 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Chelsea Hospital
QrmrSergt. Storey, G	. 4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
Private Stringer .	. 1st	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Govt. Buildings, Ottawa, Canada.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Band-Corpl. Sullivan	1st	Long Service	Bandmaster, Post Office, Glasgow, late Scots Gds Band.
Private Tainsh, E	1st & 2nd	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (3 clasps) Sardinian Turkish	Newspaper Editor and General Prin- ter, Perth, N.B.
ColSergt. Tait, J	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Scotland.
" Tarrant, R.	1st	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish	Messenger, W.O.
Ord.Room Clk. Taylor, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, London.
Sergt. Thompson	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Railway, Notts.
Sergt. Bugler Tomkinson, T	1st	Long Service	Inn-keeper, Rick- mansworth.
Sergt. Toomey	3rd & 2nd	Ashantee (clasp)	Messenger, W. O.
ColSergt. Tracey	1st	Burma, 1885 Long Service	Instr., London R. Vols.
QrmrSergt. Traylen, A.	4th	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Barrack Dept.
SergtMajor Tuck	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	GarrisonSergtMaj. Aldershot.
ColSergt. Turner, H.	1st		Messenger, W. O.
" Vinson	1st	Long Service	Assistant Librarian, Barnet, late Bar- net Militia.
Acting - Sergt. Wallingford, J	4th		3rd Class SergtIn- structor, School of Musketry, Hythe.
QrmrSergt. Walton, W.			Army Pay Corps, Straits Settle- ment.
Sergt. Weller, J	2nd	Crimea (clasp) Turkish Indian Mutiny	Bodmin Militia.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
SergtMajorWestley, H.	4th	Long Service	Factory, Notts.
QrmrSergt. Whiteley,	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Clerks' Department, Staff College.
Private Wild, J	2nđ	St. Jean d'Acre Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Indian Mutiny	South Western Railway, near Fox Hills, Surrey.
Sergt. Wilkins	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Dockyard, Chatham
QrmrSergt. Williams, J. K	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Resident Super., House of Lords.
ColSergt. Williams, W.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (2 clps.) (ColSergt. Camel Corps, '58–9)	Queen's Messenger, W. O.
Band-Corpl. Wilson	1st	Long Service	Musician, Glasgow.
ColSergt. Worrell	1st	Burma, 1885 Long Service	Woolwich Arsenal.

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.

In order to perpetuate the memory of the late Captain Frederick Lawrence, the following committee were requested to raise a subscription from Past and Present Officers of the Regiment, with the primary object of placing a Memorial Brass in Winchester Cathedral, and also to arrange for the disposal of any surplus funds.

Gommittee.

Major-General W. H. Deedes, D.S.O. Major-General C. V. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G. Colonel C. G. Slade. Colonel L. R. Stopford Sackville. Colonel F. Howard, A.D.C.

Treasurer.

Major G. Cockburn.

A little over £200 was received, which was expended as follows:—A Memorial Brass, designed by Messrs. Hart, Peard and Co., of Drury Lane, was placed on the walls of the north transept of Winchester Cathedral, adjacent to several other Regimental Brasses. The cost of this, including the fees to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, was about £85.

Five Votes in Perpetuity for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, to be known as the "Lawrence Memorial Votes," were purchased at a cost of one hundred guineas. All Riflemen will appreciate the fitness of the selection of



BRASS TABLET

IN

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

IN MEMORY OF

CAPTAIN FREDERICK E. LAWFINGE

* ** LAWILENCE MEMORIAL FUND

to be a to perpendicular the memory of the late to call it where, the following committee as the subscription from Past and Problem to the late to be be insent, with the primary object to the Westerland Prass in Winchester Cacheron, as the second of the carry of the disposal of any samplus for its

G ratter.

Micor-General W. H. Deedes, D.S.O. Macro-General C. V. Swidne, C.P., C.M.O. Crimal C. G. Shale. Calond D. P. Harayand Shellybers Calond F. Marrayand Shellybers Calond F. Marrayand A.D.G.

> Treaserer. V.S.r.G. Coskburn.

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BRASS TABLET

1N

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

IN MEMORY OF

CAPTAIN FREDERICK E. LAWRENCE.

this Institution, when the keen interest in its welfare evinced by the late Sir Arthur Lawrence, is called to mind.

A certain number of portraits of Captain Frederick Lawrence, similar to the one published in this year's Sheet Calendar, were framed and sent to each Battalion, to be placed in the Serjeants' Messes and the Institutions. Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, late 60th Rifles, has had an excellent portrait in oils painted of his late half-brother, and Messrs. Goupil are now engaged in making an engraving from the same. A copy has been ordered for each of the Battalions.

The whole of the money subscribed has thus been disposed of.

GEORGE COCKBURN.

OBITUARY.

HENRY L. BLUNDELL, who died of consumption on February 2nd, 1896, at River Side, California, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, was the eldest son of Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, late 3rd Hussars. He was born on January 13th, 1871, and was educated at Marlborough, and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant on May 3rd, 1890.

He joined the 2nd Battalion at Lydd on May 27th, and served with it until August 6th, 1892, when he was obliged to go on sick leave. He was never able to rejoin, and was placed on half-pay on July 8th, 1893. In his short service with the regiment he showed great promise as an officer, and his bright and genial nature caused him to be very popular with all ranks, and his early death was most sincerely regretted.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. VESEY KIRKLAND, who died on March 24th, 1896, was gazetted to the Regiment on August 22nd, 1837, and in July of the following year exchanged to the Coldstream Guards. He became Captain in that corps in 1844, and exchanged to the 20th Regiment in 1846. He was promoted Major in 1854, Lieut.-Colonel in 1856, Colonel in 1862, and retired in 1869 with the hon. rank of Major-General.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, C.B., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, died on April 26th, 1896, at Sunnybrae, Pitlochry N.B., in his 82nd year.

He was gazetted Assistant Surgeon to the Forces in 1835, and served in that capacity in the 82nd Foot

and 10th Light Dragoons until 1845, when he was promoted to Surgeon in the Rifle Brigade. He served with the 2nd Battalion until April 1859, when he was advanced to the rank of 1st Class Staff Surgeon. The Battalion at this time was in the Lines of Bulair above Gallipoli.

He served throughout the Crimean war, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. He was Principal Medical Officer to the 4th Division at the last two actions. He next served in the China War, and was present at the capture of Canton. In 1858 he was appointed Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and in 1862 Inspector-General. For his services he received the Crimean medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, China medal and clasp, Knight of Legion of Honour, and C.B. He was at one time P.M.O. in Bengal, and, later on, P.M.O. at Netley Hospital. He lived at Pitlochry for the last 25 years of his life, and was much esteemed and respected. In the words of the Army and Navy Gazette of May 2nd, he was well described as "a most popular and devoted doctor of the old school, one who was everybody's friend, and who was welcomed wherever he went as an honest good fellow."

We have it from Riflemen who were serving with him at the time that when he was promoted in 1854, and compelled to leave the Regiment, his distress at having to doff the green jacket was quite painful. He always maintained that the years he had passed in the Rifle Brigade were the happiest in his long career.

He was a keen supporter of the Chronicle, and only a short time before his death wrote to the Editor on the subject of the last number, which he had recently received.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY OLDFIELD BOWLES, who died at St. Helen's, Bideford, May 20th, 1896, aged 78, joined the Regiment on December 4th, 1835, and was promoted Captain May 31st, 1844, and went on half-pay in 1847. He was the father of Major H. C. Bowles, who joined the Regiment in 1871, and died at Jullunder in 1890.

THOMAS CHARLES SCOTT, fifth Earl of Clonmell, who died June 18th, 1896, aged 56, was born in 1840, and gazetted to the Regiment in 1859. He served with the 3rd Battalion in the North-West Frontier Expedition of 1863-4, receiving the Medal and Clasp, and in 1874 with the 2nd Battalion in the Ashanti Expedition, and was specially promoted Captain in consequence of his good services on that occasion. He was promoted Major in 1881 and retired in 1882 with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

In 1891 he succeeded his brother, the fourth Earl of Clonmell, since which time he resided at Bishops Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare. During the time the 2nd Battalion was in Dublin (1893-5) he was most hospitable to all, and on several occasions the Battalion camped in his grounds on their marches to and from the manœuvres at the Curragh and elsewhere.

WILLIAM HALE JOHN CHARLES PERCY, K.P., third Earl of Limerick, was born January 7th, 1840, and served in the Regiment between 1858 and 1862. He succeeded to the title in 1866. From 1886 to 1889 he was a Lord-in-Waiting, and from 1889 to 1892 he was Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, and held the same post again from 1895 to the time of his decease. For many years he was Conservative Whip in the House of Lords, where he sat as Baron Foxford. He was known as one of the most considerate of Irish landlords, and all

through the land agitation had very few difficulties with his tenantry.

He died at his English residence, Tewin Water, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, after a short illness, on August 8th, aged 56. He was buried at Digswell Churchyard, Herts, Her Majesty sending a wreath to be placed on his grave.

Major John Simpson Knox, V.C., who died at Cheltenham on January 8th, 1897, was formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards. At the Battle of the Alma he was serving as a Sergeant, and distinguished himself by his exertions in reforming the ranks of the Guards after the attack on the Russian position. He also did good service as an N.C.O. at the Battles of Balaclava and Inkerman and at the repulse of the sortie on October 26th. He was selected by General Lord Rokeby out of the three Battalions of Guards serving in the Campaign to receive the commission in the Rifle Brigade given by the Prince Consort to mark his sense of the gallantry of the Guards at Inkerman.

He joined the 2nd Battalion as a Lieutenant in 1855, and in the attack on the Redan on June 18th, volunteered for the Ladder Party, and in the words of Captain Blackett, under whose command he was, he "behaved admirably, remaining on the field until twice wounded." His wounds on this occasion necessitated the amputation of his left arm. He received the Victoria Cross for his distinguished gallantry on this occasion, also the Crimean medal, with 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Legion of Honour.

He was promoted Captain in 1858, and retired from the Regiment in 1872 on being appointed Governor of Cardiff Gaol. LIEUT.-COLONEL M. B. WILBBAHAM TAYLOB, who died at Farnham on January 19th, 1897, aged 52, was born in 1844, and joined the Rifle Brigade in 1864. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the the Ashanti Expedition of 1874, receiving the medal and clasp. In 1877 he was promoted Captain, and in 1881 Major, and served in that rank in the Burmese War of 1886-8, and was mentioned in Despatches and received the medal and clasp.

In 1888 he was promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy, and retired from the Service.

CAPTAIN WALTER EDWARD LASCELLES was the eldest son of Colonel W. R. Lascelles, who served in the Regiment from 1855 to 1883. He was born on March 21st, 1862, and was educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, and gazetted to the Regiment on October 22nd, He joined the 3rd Battalion in Dublin, and two years later exchanged into the 4th Battalion in India. and served in that country until ordered to the Depôt at Winchester. It was whilst serving at the Depôt that he passed into the Staff College and joined that establishment in February, 1839, passing out of it at the end of 1890. On August 12th, 1891, he was promoted to Captain in the 3rd Battalion, at the time quartered at Jullundur, and joined it at the end of the year. 1892 the 3rd Battalion moved to Peshawar, where there was a great deal of sickness, and Walter Lascelles was one of those who suffered most severely.

He was posted to the Depôt for a second time on January 1st, 1894, and served there until February 10th, 1895, when he was appointed an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

But the results of the Peshawar fever were yet to manifest themselves, and early in 1896 he was very seriously ill. He recovered sufficiently to rejoin in the summer, and to do good work during the months of September and October.

In November it became evident that he was not strong enough to carry on his work, and he was given sick leave, and went to his home in Cheshire. Up to Christmas hopes were entertained that he might recover, but his constitution was thoroughly undermined, and he gradually sank and died there on January 23rd, 1897, thus adding another name to the long roll of Riflemen who have lost their lives owing to service in unhealthy climates.

It is a sad ending to what promised to be a successful career. His loss was much felt in the Regiment, and the writer (under whom he served during the last few months of his life) can testify to the sincere sorrow and sympathy with which the sad news was received by all ranks at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. MANNINGHAM BULLER was born in 1828, and gazetted to the Regiment on October 11th, 1845. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and 1852-3. He was promoted Captain in 1854, and Major in 1858, Lieut.-Colonel in 1878. He commanded the 1st Battalion from 1871 to 1876, and the Lichfield Depôt from 1877 to 1882. In 1885 he was promoted Major-General, and he retired from the Service in 1889, and died on February 14th, 1897.

He was a grandson of Major-General Coote Manningham, the Founder of the Regiment. He married in 1874 Lady Anna Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester (she died in 1876), and his son is now serving in the 4th Battalion.

NOTICES BY THE EDITOR.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHEET CALENDAR FOR 1897.

A LARGE Sheet Calendar for 1897, measuring 27 inches by 36 inches, was issued early in December, 1896, with the following pictures:—

- (1) Portrait of the late Captain F. E. Lawrence.
- (2) 1st Battalion, "C" Company's Boat's Crew.
- (3) 2nd Battalion, Maxim Machine Gun Detachment.

One thousand of these were printed, and a large number sent to each Battalion and to the Depôt, where they were issued free to every barrack-room and Institution.

Every subscriber to the Chronicle can obtain a Sheet Calendar *free* by applying to the publisher, Mr. R. H. Porter, 7, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.

The Editor much regrets that, owing to non-compliance with his very explicit instructions contained on page 295 of the last issue of the Chronicle, he was unable this year to give illustrations from all four Batalions. In one instance, he received a photograph two months after the specified date, and as it was also of the wrong shape, he was obliged to leave it out of the Calendar. Unfortunately, this necessitated leaving out also the picture from another Battalion which had been sent at the proper time, and was of the correct shape.

In order to avoid such an unfortunate contretemps in the future, the Editor requests that each Battalion will forward him two photographs of any subjects they like, one with its greatest length from top to bottom, and the other with its greatest measurement across from side to side; not later than September 1st, 1897.

This will enable him to select those most suitable, and which will "balance" one another on the Sheet Calendar.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

The Editor is pleased to be able to again announce that the Chronicle continues to flourish, and that the number of annual subscribers steadily increases.

The total number of annual subscribers at present is—

Past Riflemen	•••	•••	. •••	143
Present Riflemen	•••	•••	•••	117
				260

The annual subscriptions paid in to Messrs. Cox and Co. during the month of January, 1897, amounted to £129 5s., as against £125 5s. in 1896.

The Editor offers his sincere thanks to all contributors who have worked for the Chronicle.

The number of copies remaining in stock, exclusive of complete sets, is as follows:—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Nil.	4	15	Nil.	20	22

The price of single volumes for these years is 7s. 6d. each. In addition to these, there are three sets of the

three volumes for 1890-1892, price £1 1s. the set, and nineteen of the complete sets of the six volumes for 1890-95, price £2 10s. the set.

It is notified that the price of the Chronicle (1896) is as follows:—

	s.	α.	
For one copy	10	0 a	and postage.
Extra copies taken by subscribers	5	0	,,
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen	4	0	,,
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen			
(bound limp)	2	6	,,

STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES IN 1896.

In 1896, one thousand copies of the Chronicle for 1895 were printed.

These were issued as follows:-

						Copies.
1st Bat	ttalion	•••	•••	•••	•••	26 0
2nd	,,			•••	•••	160
3rd	,,		•••	•••		170
4th	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	154
Depot	and St	aff	•••	•••	•••	31
Old Ri	\mathbf{flemen}	(Officer	s & N.	C.O.'s)	•••	184
In Sto	ck	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
,,	(in c	\mathbf{omplet}	e sets o	of 6 vols	s.)	19
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the Chronicle at such a date as will ensure that they come to hand by November 30th, 1897, without fail.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad it is requested that the "Record," "Musketry," &c., should be, in the first instance, completed up to November 1st and sent off to the Assistant Editor, and that a supplementary "Record," &c., up to the end of the year, together with the Battalion State, should be posted on December 31st.

The Editor hopes that, in future, arrangements will be made in all four Battalions for keeping a proper Record during the year, and sending in this and other communications by the specified dates.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

- 1. All communications to be written on one side only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
- 2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: MEROWI.

It is requested that during this year all letters relating to Battalion "Records," "Musketry," or "Sports and Pastimes" should be sent *direct* to the Assistant Editor,

Major G. Cockburn,
May Villa, Newtown Road,
Colchester.

All other correspondence relating to the Chronicle, as well as Photographs, &c., should be sent to the Editor,

Lieut.-Colonel VERNER,
Royal Military College,
Camberley.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the Chronicle are requested to fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Hon. Secretary.

Order form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.
Please pay to Messrs. Cox & Co. the sum of Ten Shillings as
ny Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.
Date)
(Address)
(Signature)



